

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

THE BEST LADIES' FASHION JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

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Single Copies, 5 Cents.



A FASHIONABLE SPRING COSTUME.
(For Pattern Description, see Page 2.)

THE many worthless imitations of FIBRE CHAMOIS now in the market, make it necessary to call the attention of the public to the fact that for their protection every yard of the genuine material is plainly stamped

FIBRE CHAMOIS

Beware of these imitations and get FIBRE CHAMOIS, or you will be obliged to make your dress over. Dressmakers should examine their bills and see that the material is billed "FIBRE CHAMOIS," otherwise they may get some of the worthless imitations, while paying for the genuine article.

*Fashionable Dressmakers
everywhere endorse and use
Fibre Chamois.*

Puffed Sleeves and Skirts supported by Fibre Chamois will not lose their shape. Cheaper, lighter in weight and better than any other stiffening material.

COMES IN THREE WEIGHTS:
No. 10, Light. No. 20, Medium. No. 30, Heavy.

COLORS:
Black—Slate—Ecru—Brown—Natural Chamois

At the Lining Counter of all Dry Goods Stores.

A Fashionable Spring Gown. 4495—4409

Tan-colored covert cloth is the material used for making the beautiful gown which adorns our front page. The Louis XV. Jacket—the very latest creation of Dame Fashion's—is cut with a tight fitting coat back with the fulness arranged in stylish godet folds below the waist-line. The short jacket fronts which give the garment very jaunty appearance are ornamented with huge revers entirely covered with "all over" embroidery. Two large white pearl buttons decorate these jacket fronts, while the full leg-o'-mutton sleeves are similarly trimmed. A blouse front of fancy silk adorned with a jupon of lace completes the toilette, although the jacket may be worn over a shirt waist if desired. The attractive skirt is cut with eight gores and has its three back gores gathered. This design is just the thing for outing suits of duck, pique, grass linen, etc., and woolens, such as mohair, serge or covert cloth, in fact almost any fashionable material is suitable for its development.

For further description, etc., see medium on page 9.

Mrs. William Astor, the widowed American millionaire, gives the most famous dinner parties. For these she dresses in black velvet always. The dinner is always twelve courses long, often twenty. When young guests are invited the shorter dinner is ordered, but for veterans of society there is the full magnificent twenty-course service.

In Jest and Earnest.

"MAUD," said Mrs. Quiverful to her eldest but one daughter the other day, "I really don't like that young Mr. Dingleton calling so often. Have you any idea as to his intentions?" "No, ma, dear," answered Maud, flippantly, "and I don't care. I know what my own intentions are." And then they discussed wedding dresses and suburban villas for nearly an hour.

MADAME DE STAEL said, with justice, that "it is in the hour of danger that woman thinks least of herself." If you do not believe her, watch a woman in a new bonnet and without an umbrella as the first heavy drops of a storm begin to fall. She thinks not of herself but of her bonnet.

He was a conceited donkey, and one evening he said to a smart girl of his acquaintance, with his most self-satisfied air, "I can marry any girl I please." "I don't doubt it," was the reply, "but the question is, what girl will you please?"

She was a very young and very anxious wife, eager to be economical, and it quite worried her to see her husband put strawberry jam on bread already liberally spread with butter. One evening she could not refrain from asking him whether he did not think it a piece of extravagance. "Certainly not," he replied, "most economical; the same slice of bread does for both."

It was a highly respectable family, and commenced each day with family prayers. Yet that was the cause of the trouble with Mary Jane. She gave notice because she said she tried to do her duty, and didn't see why Master should have said the other morning, before cook and the parlormaid, too, "Oh, Lord, who hast nothing but the housemaid." Careful inquiry elicited the fact that what the Master had really said was "hast nothing that Thou hast made." But he took Mary Jane an hour to decide whether she would withdraw her notice.

He was nothing if not diplomatic, and when she reproached him with having told some one that she was fond of hearing her own voice, he answered demurely, "Well, I am sure I have heard you say that you were fond of music."

"YES," said Mrs. Mondayne, "mine was quite a case of love at first sight. I was walking with my mother in the park when Mr. Mondavne rode past. 'There, my dear,' said mother, 'that man is worth half a million of money,' and I said to myself that instant, 'That is the one man in the world I will marry,' and I did."

"OUR whole neighborhood has been stirred up," said the regular reader.

The editor of the country weekly seized his pen.

"Tell me all about it," he said. "What we want is the news. What stirred it up?"

"Ploughing," said the farmer.

DRESSMAKING MADE SIMPLE BY THE McCALL COMPANY'S PATTERNS.

DRESSMAKING becomes a pleasure with the aid of the McCall Company's Celebrated Patterns. They are cut in many sizes, and are put together with the greatest possible ease. To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where intars are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose after it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone castings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. The sleeve and skirt can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. Each piece of the pattern is so marked and described that one can easily tell how to put them together. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Never have a seam in the front of any skirt. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.

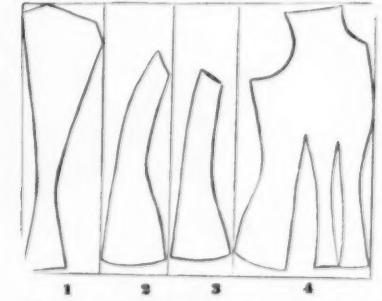
If these directions are carefully carried out a handsome and perfect fitting garment will be the result.

To measure for a lady's basque or any garment requiring a bust measure, put the tape measure over the largest part of the bust, raising it a little over the shoulder blades.

To measure for a lady's skirt, put the measure around the waist over the dress.

To measure for a boy's coat or vest, put the measure around the body underneath the arms, drawing it closely. It is well in ordering for a boy to give the age also.

To measure for a boy's trousers, put the measure around the body over the trousers at the waist.



The above illustration of a Basque shows how to place The McCall Pattern on the material. No. 1 indicates the back piece, 2 is the side-back, 3 under-arm piece and 4 is the front. In cutting the material follow the lines of the pattern, allowing for seams.

A Woman's Arithmetic.

IT was on a Broadway car the other morning. Five women got in, seated themselves, and one of the women, evidently the cashier of the party, opened her purse and gave the conductor what afterward proved to be an old-fashioned 20-cent piece. The conductor did not discover the error, however, until after some minutes cogitation upon the platform. Then he reentered the car, and extending the coin toward the woman, said: "This isn't a quarter, it's a 20-cent piece." "Is that so?" said the woman, good-naturedly, "well, I had a 20-cent piece in my purse, and I expect I've just given it to you by mistake. Yes, (after due examination), that's what I've done. Now, you give me the 20-cent piece back and I'll give you 5 cents; that'll make it all right," and the conductor said it would, so they exchanged coins and then looked wonderingly at the smiling faces of the rest of the passengers.

Nearly every one, from highest to lowest, spends money on dress, rent and other things because of "other people." Nearly all money troubles arise from extravagance due to a snobbish dread of the opinion of "other people." "Other people" practically rule the lives of most of us, but it is we ourselves, and not "other people," who suffer.

The Queen of Fashion.

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CAUTION.—Do not pay money to strangers; if you do, it is at your risk.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of "The Queen of Fashion." To this we reply "yes." Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in "The Queen of Fashion" can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure there will not be further orders for them.

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Confidential Chat.



WHY WILL so many ladies make the mistake of garbing themselves in gray? About every third woman one meets has chosen this shade for her new Spring gown. I suppose it is because gray looks so fresh and cool that it is the prime favorite at present. Now for those whom it really suits, nothing could well be more becoming than this same shade, but it is equally true that no more trying color was ever invented for the great majority of women. If you have a fresh complexion and plenty of color, wear a gray dress by all means and you will look as pretty as a pink. But if you do not possess these important requisites and are inclined to be pale, as are the great majority of American women, then avoid gray as you would an enemy, for it will take away the healthful appearance of your face and make the skin look dull and sallow.

What do you think is the very latest fad in London? The wearing of the single eye glass by certain *grandes dames* of the smart set. A famous lady of title has even gone so far as to have her photograph taken with this absurd glass stuck in one eye. Men of fashion both in England and occasionally on this side of the water, have long been addicted to the use of the monocle, but to the best of my knowledge and belief no lady has ever dreamed of following this foolish custom. Well, the new woman aspires to nearly all the privileges formerly sacred to the sterner sex; so who has a right to raise a protest if at present she chooses to enhance (?) her charms by aping the eye glass and drawl of our old friend Lord Dunphy.

Lately I heard a very good story, which if not new to everyone, may at any rate interest some of my musical readers. It is said that when the great composer Meyerbeer died, his nephew Jacques Beer wrote a funeral march in honor of his famous relative. Thirsting for the admiration of a great man, Jacques asked Rossini what he thought of it. "Well," said the maestro, "it is no bad, but it would have been better if you had died and Meyerbeer had written the march."

The June number of this magazine will be filled to overflowing with good things. Here are just a few samples taken at random from our table of contents: "Good Looks and How to Get Them;" "Dresses for Sweet Girl Graduates;" "The Art of Entertaining;" "Making An Outing Suit (Seasonable Hints for Amateur Dressmakers);" and an illustrated article on "Table Napkins and How to Fold Them," which every housekeeper will be sure to enjoy; while the Summer fashions that are being prepared for this issue are so stylish and pretty that the pen is wholly inadequate to describe them and they must be seen to be properly appreciated. Forewarned is forearmed, so be sure to get the June number.

E. B. C.



A NEW STYLE.

In our sketch the fair hair forms a sort of aureole round the face by being drawn back from the forehead in soft waved puffs, with only one stray love-lock as a relief, while at the back it is softly twisted and coiled in the narrow limits between two diamond side-combs.

An eminently chic and Parisian coiffure is shown in No. 2, the fringe dressed high in front and the sides left almost plain, while the back is arranged in coils and twists which fall low on to the neck, the bodice of this smart little lady consisting of a foam of pale blue chiffon with a spray of pink carnations crossing the left shoulder.

The very newest and most becoming form of the waved bandelette is shown in No. 3. The dark hair is dressed very low on the forehead, the sides waved and the extreme centre only curled, while at the back it forms a series of little coils reaching almost to the crown.

I foresee a great future before this coiffure, for it is eminently becoming and calculated to soften and beautify almost any face.

Fig. 4. is extremely stylish, not at all trying and peculiarly suited to evening dress. The hair is twisted high in the back of the head with an upstanding loop and softly waved at the front and sides. A few pretty curls stray artistically over the forehead.

Last of all as far as our sketches are concerned, but by no means least in value, is an absolutely ideal coiffure for a lady who has said farewell to her youth with the advent of gray locks. Skillfully treated nothing is more becoming than gray or silvery hair, and certainly this arrangement of softly waved locks parted in the centre and drawn up high at the sides, where it is divided from the coiled and twisted back by jet side-combs, is altogether admirable.

Side combs are still in high favor and long may they reign, for nothing more convenient for keeping refractory locks in place, could well be invented. With their use it is possible to arrange the most "stubborn" tresses in any desired shape.

From the little, unobtrusive inch and a half combs that were used to plaster back bungs during the Madonna craze, the side comb has developed into a five or six inch implement, encircling half the head and variously ornamented and filigreed. The teeth are fine and far apart, to suit soft or coarse hair, and variously graded, being perhaps only a half inch deep on one end and two inches on the other.

If the old-time sidecurls have been done away with entirely, which is surely a blessing to all womankind, a good deal of crimping and curling still goes on. The great problem on the subject of curling, if you are not the natural possessor of them, is how to produce them and still maintain the natural gloss of the hair. More and more stress is being laid on the old-time sheer which well nigh disappeared when the curling tongs had been applied for a lengthy period.

DOROTHY VANE.



BECOMING TO MATUREN.

TO BE *bien coiffé*, as the French say, is an art in itself. Beauty depends to a greater measure than is generally realized on a becoming arrangement of the hair. A plain face is made hideous and the effect of a pretty face entirely spoiled by an unsuitable coiffure. But almost marvelous results can be achieved by the woman who thoroughly understands her own features and knows how to disguise their limitations and draw attention to their beauties by a deft and apparently unstudied arrangement of her tresses.

That there should be fashions in hairdressing, when no single style could by any possibility be becoming to all, is one of the many inconsistencies of which Dame Fashion is guilty. But after all, we are very much like sheep. What one does, we all do. Let the leaders start out in some new direction and we all follow helter skelter for fear of being left behind in the race.

Mrs. West-Side sees Mrs. Midas with her hair arranged in a new manner, and straightway considers her own curls and frizzes unfashionable and attempts to copy the coiffure of her rival. If good taste tells her that this particular mode of "doing up" the hair is unsuited to her personality, she smoothes the warning voice by the further consideration that she looks "so stylish."

So many pretty styles of "doing the hair" have been gotten out lately that there is no need for any one to make herself a guy by frantic attempts at an up-to-date coiffure. The modes illustrated on this page are suited to a large variety of faces. If the Pompadour is unbecoming, part the locks in the middle; if you cannot wear the hair high, here also is a lovely manner of arranging it on the back of the head.

Fig. 1. The Pompadour coiffure shows us the very latest and most novel arrangement yet created. This is not however the straight roll-over puff of several years ago, trying alike to all, but the same thing idealized and made beautiful by waves, curls and puffs in bewildering confusion.

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DOROTHY VANE.



BECOMING TO MATUREN.

Fashionable Coiffures.

Becoming Styles for Old and Young.



[From Our own Correspondent.]

PARIS, April 2, 1896.

THE LOUIS XV. COAT increases in fashionable popularity with each succeeding day, and as a natural consequence it is becoming proud of its own importance, and, just at present anyway, scorns anything but the richest of satin brocaded with a raised design in velvet, or the most wondrously tinted chiné silks. But we can take heart of grace for as this particular form of bodice will most certainly be with us all through the Spring and early Summer, it is a foregone conclusion that it will have to adapt itself to less gorgeous fabrics, and then our turn will come, though for my part I think we shall be quite justified in arranging matters to suit our own convenience even now.

The shape varies considerably, and you can make your choice suit your figure. This charming little coat bodice adapts itself for street, house or evening wear and what is more to its credit is becoming to all sorts of figures from the slim and *svelte* to the "fair, fat and forty." For instance, at the *Theatre Francais* I lately saw a Louis XV. evening bodice worn by a fashionable dowager that was simply an ideal evening toilette for matron. It was made in emerald-green velvet, and cut short at the waist in front, where it formed a small point, though at the back it burst forth into full outstanding basques. There was a tapering vest, too, of ivory-white satin embroidered in gold, turned back at the top into long, narrow revers, with just a narrow bordering of the embroidery; while shoulder-straps formed of narrow rolls of the velvet and drooping much gathered sleeves of satin in a paler shade of green, with cuffs of the ivory satin, completed the category of its charms.

It was certainly very effective, but best suited to the beauty of a stately matron, whose hair was beginning to whiten, while another, which was obviously created for the benefit of some fresh young beauty, was even more fascinating. This was cut quite short and straight at the waist in front, while at the sides it opened out into full, short basques, which eventually merged into a species of square coat-tail at the back, decorated with four enamel and diamond buttons.

The material was rose-pink miroir velvet, with huge puffed sleeves of white glace silk, patterned with a faint design of many-shaded pink roses; and you will be glad to hear that they did not slip off the shoulders but covered them discreetly, while it was further rendered notable by two very chic and goodly-sized bows of black velvet, fastened in the centre with a paste buckle, which were placed across the *décolletage* both at the back and in the front, the scheme being completed by a broad neck-band of velvet with a double bow at the back. This was particularly becoming, I can assure you.

All of which was very charming, but also extremely extravagant, so let us pay attention, though regretfully on my part, to less high priced modes.

A very desirable change in the fashion of skirts is the latest novelty on which our best Parisian couturières have been exercising their ingenuity, and as the smaller houses follow the larger ones the mode will soon be generally accepted. Acceptable it undoubtedly is, for it consists in modifying the width of the skirts of walking dresses and suppressing the lining and *balayeuze*.

The skirts of tweed, cloth, and other heavy woolen costumes, are in future to be made of moderate width, unlined, and with a ruche sewn on flat inside the hem in place of the *balayeuze* or silk frill, which is now reserved for more elaborate dresses. The skirts are carefully cut to mould the hips, and all the godet plats are arranged to fall at the back. The extravagant cost of some of the linings lately used, often exceeding that of the dress material, has, no doubt, had something to do with this welcome change. The most stylish and fascinating walking costumes that have lately emanated from the ateliers of leading dressmakers are those which consist of a plain skirt, open jacket, and embroidered waist-coat.

ELAINE DE MARSH.

Timely Suggestions for Wheelwomen.

The Proper Care of a Bicycle.

ON NO pretext should a wheel be allowed to become rusty and lapse into a dull, chipped, dirty state. It may look workmanlike to some people. In my opinion, it simply looks ill-groomed. If a machine is kept bright and clean; if the ball bearings are carefully washed out with paraffine once a month, then the machine will run well and true to the end. Anyone who has ever ridden a clogged, dirty machine will agree with this.

Saddles should be taken off when not in use, and kept in a dry place. If of brown leather, some saddle soap or brown leather polish should be used to keep them in condition. The same applies to pouches. Have the tool bag to match the saddle, and keep well polished. An indispensable adjunct to those who use their machines for all day runs is a small leather lunch-case, such as hunters use. This will carry a packet of sandwiches, a small flask of water, cold tea, claret or even brandy. It is far better for every cyclist who contemplates a good day's ride to take her own meat and drink, and not be dependent on stray village shops.

My goodness—der New Woman is

E. J. T. shust der Old Dutchman!



IN HOLLAND.

How to Dress Well on a Little Money.



ONE of the most stylishly dressed women I have ever seen made every article that she wore with the exception of boots and gloves. To the uninitiated she must have appeared a very extravagant person, judging from the number and variety of her costumes. It was known that her family was not rich, and I confess to having wondered how she could spend so much money on her wardrobe. One day she told me all about it. "I have only a few dollars for dress," she said, "and as I like to make the best possible appearance I must be very careful how it is spent. Only rich women, who can cast aside a gown as soon as they tire of it, can afford garments made in the very extreme of fashion. I have a good deal of judgment in combining colors and always aim to get an effect that is becoming to me. It is no matter if the thing becomes itself, if it does not suit the wearer, time and trouble will be thrown away. All my hats and bonnets are trimmed at home. I buy only the best materials, ribbons, flowers, etc., and if I cannot afford a really good adornment, I do without one altogether. Naturally I try to pick up bargains at sale times and on similar occasions, but being a good judge of materials I am never persuaded into buying something worthless just because it is cheap, or into investing in anything for which I have not a definite use, either at the time or later. I generally get a stock of material on hand which I make up as required."

For my dresses I choose colors that are becoming but quiet—shades that do not show dust and wear; and make them, by the help of a McCall pattern, after a style that is always up to the current fashion, but not too pronounced.

There are always certain styles and shapes that have a great vogue and therefore are certain to become common in a very short time, these I avoid as they are seldom in good taste. I try to get something that, while quiet, looks individual.

One day in each fortnight is devoted to mending. I go over all my linen, putting on buttons, sewing tapes, darning, etc., rebind the frayed edges of my skirts, and so on, thus keeping my clothes always in good order.

My gloves I take off carefully on coming home, pull out the fingers, blow into them, and put them carefully aside. I brush my dresses, and put away my hats under tissue paper when freed from dust. The costly trimmings on my best gowns and on my evening dresses that you speak of were really not 'costly' at all; they are the work of my leisure hours, done bit by bit during the long winter evenings, or when sitting out of doors in summer. It is not difficult to get the designs; and embroidery silks, or for cotton dresses skeins of colored flax threads, do not come to much. My chief expenditure amongst minor matters is in boots and gloves; these I buy of the very best. In the matter of gloves I am equally fastidious; good gloves may be cleaned frequently, and so are cheaper in the end, for they wear longer.

Gay colors, ribbons, flaunting hats on the back of the head, heavy bangs, and so forth, I eschew, for they make the wearer look common and second-rate. I take great pains with my hair for a neat and attractive coiffure has much to do with a stylish appearance.

I am an excellent needlewoman, and have a machine. About my underclothing I have always been fastidious, but those handsome chemises, nightdresses, and corset covers you admire did not cost much except in time. All the fine stitching, embroidery and feather stitching is my own work, for I believe no woman is well dressed whose inner garments do not equal or surpass her outer wear. A little renewing from time to time, say every two years, keeps up the supply. I have a little plan of my own for making my stockings wear a long time. Before putting on a new pair I finely darn the heels and toes and I find that it is a good while before any holes appear. In this way I have acquired a name for dressing well, and no one who does not know the exact figure of my modest allowance will believe how little I spend on dress, considering the appearance I contrive to make."

In these suggestions from a lady who is universally considered a good dresser and always stylish and up-to-date in her appearance, I hope my readers may find some practical and useful hints.

Mlle. ADELE.

Finishing a Tailor-Made Gown.

By a Professional Dressmaker.

PLAIN gowns in the tailor style are the most fashionable of Spring costumes and are being worn by society women for morning shopping expeditions, walks, drives and informal calls, while this same mode makes the most perfect dress for traveller or tourist that could well be devised. For ladies of moderate income whose wardrobe is necessarily limited, I would by all means advise the tailor-made gown. If formed of good materials and well put together it is sure to be neat, trim and stylish, and is, moreover, appropriate for all but the most elaborate of day functions, and will long outwear any more befrilled and furbelowed costume.

Many dressmakers copy the tailor style perfectly, and if they are skillful, every seam lies as flat and even as in the most up-to-date tailor-made gown; but there are others who profess to make in this fashion, whose work as regards seams and general finish is direct evidence of their want of knowledge in the tailor's art.

The tailor never sends forth seams which bulge or wrinkle, simply because, if such errors exist, he "shirks" them out with his damp rag and hot iron, and with these same aids each seam is thoroughly opened and pressed flat, a piece of dry, hard soap assisting the process where the material is wiry or stubborn.

Strapped seams, which are so much worn this season, have introduced the plain "overlay" or strap, used as a trimming, and this consists simply of a narrow strip of cloth, cut evenly, and stitched on close up to the raw edge. Tacking, or what the tailor designates "bastling," is the most important item here, and differs materially from the loose, slack cotton run in by the dressmaker. The stitches must be small, closely set, and taken separately, and the strip of cloth so firmly fixed that it cannot move. Before it is

stitched by the machine, it is also pressed heavily, which makes the two layers of cloth adhere, and gives a smooth, even effect.

All tabs, lapels, fronts and all edges should be tightly tacked and pressed before they are stitched, and all extra parts of the lapel order should be firmly made up on tailor's canvas, and thoroughly pressed before any stitching is affected or buttons or buttonholes arranged.

To prevent the waist from stretching, many of our best dressmakers and tailors fix canvas just across round the waist-line, and turn up with the basque when it is quite short, or where the bodice terminates at the waist-line. This makes the waist firm and tight, and is useful for thin cloth and tweed, but requires a skilled hand to use with a thick fabric.

I have laid great stress on the finishing touches in cloth and tweed gowns, as these will now be required for Spring wear, and the home dressmaker should study these points if she would achieve a successful result. Where buttons go, there should be an extra strip of canvas at the back of the cloth, and again at edges where there are buttonholes. Short, plaited tails, very full, and a trifle wide, are being shown on a few spring gowns.

The plaited coat tail is most becoming to the figure, especially where the hips are wide and round, as this type of figure frequently is flat just where roundness is essential, and a tight skirt uncovered at the top is most unbecoming. Again, the very thin, shapeless figure requires a pad here, and this is unnecessary when the plaited tail takes its place.

The skirts of tailor-made gowns should be stiffened with hair cloth or fibre chamois run onto the lining to a depth of ten or twelve inches all around and not interlining the entire back as was the case last season.



McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4494—4487

LADIES' COSTUME (with tucked waist and sleeves).—This design is appropriate for all fashionable wash fabrics as well as fancy silks and light woolens. The stylish waist is made with a narrow yoke both back and front, which may be covered with lace or embroidery or left untrimmed, as desired. The full blouse front is ornamented with three rows of tucks, starting from the side seams. The bodice hooks invisibly at the left shoulder and under-arm seam. The back is cut in one piece with the slight fulness confined by gathers at the waist-line. The up-to-date sleeves are made in the bishop style and are trimmed with tucks and insertion to match the bodice. At the wrists their fulness is confined by straight bands of embroidery edged top and bottom with dainty lace ruffles. A satin crush collar adorned with a fashionable lace frill completes the neck while a twist of the same ribbon, fastening under a smart bow at the back, gives the finishing touch to the round waist. The bodice is made up over a fitted lining. The skirt worn with this costume is an entirely new creation particularly suited to wash fabrics. It is cut with seven gores, has its two back gores gathered and is made up over a five-gored foundation skirt attached to the outer skirt at the belt.

For further descriptions of Nos. 4494—4487, see mediums elsewhere.

Where revers or long straps of cloth are used to ornament the skirt they should be lined with heavy canvas to insure their keeping the proper shape.

When the revers, tabs or straps of cloth are braided or adorned with velvet appliques, the effect is extremely rich.

But remember when making a tailor-made gown not to spare the iron. The careful pressing of seams, lapels and strappings in all cloth costumes cannot be too strongly impressed upon the amateur dressmaker, who is too apt to slight this very important detail of her work.

Mme. MARIE BARKER.

Facts from Fashionland

THE NEW SKIRTS—FANCY WAISTS FASHIONABLE—ELABORATE EMBROIDERIES—THE LATEST FAD IN BLOUSES—DROPPING SLEEVES THE PROPER THING.

HERE is no doubt about it, we are rapidly decreasing in size—as far as our apparel is concerned at any rate. It is to be hoped that we shall not lose any of our individual importance with the departing puffs of our sleeves and the vanishing yards of our skirts, and also that we shall notice some diminution in our bills for new dress materials. But this is doubtful, for what we are likely to save in quantity, we shall certainly lose again on the quality of the beautiful fabrics and trimmings now offered for our inspection.

The new skirts show some slight decrease in width, but still stand out at the sides, and form godets below the hips. A properly sloped skirt falls in these folds without any interior arrangement, and it is the back only which requires supporting with straps, to prevent the godet plats from spreading unduly.

Although they have had a hard fight to hold their own with the Louis coat bodices, still the fact remains that fancy waists of different material from the skirt will again be worn during the coming season. The new silks are so particularly adapted to this convenient and becoming mode that fashionable modistes are now making an extra bodice of silk or brocade to accompany even the most elegant gowns.

Embroideries are becoming more elaborate (and costly) every day, and even tailor-made gowns are not escaping, as witness a dress of biscuit colored cloth which I met the other day, and which impressed itself upon me by the beauty of the embroidery which bordered the skirt and entirely covered the bodice. This decoration was carried out in white silk braid sewed on edgeways—please note, and therefore giving a bold raised effect. Of course the smart coat bodice was provided with a cravat bow of lace and fancy tulle, and the beauty of the dress was so great that it made one for the moment forget its inevitably heavy cost; but then pretty things have a knack of doing this.

Buckles of all sorts and sizes will still adorn our gowns, the only difference being that they will be used in greater number. For instance, I actually counted forty-six on a new spring gown of which I had a private view the other day! It seems almost incredible, I allow, but it is a fact, for I counted carefully three distinct times in order to make sure. They were arranged in groups of four, two being allotted to each of the tiny black velvet straps, which appeared in couples on every available portion of that green cloth gown.

One of the prettiest combinations of color in which we shall be allowed to indulge is brown and violet—a warm bright shade of brown, and a soft beautiful tone of violet, please note. A dress which is being built up in these two colors, and which will be worn by a very distinguished person indeed in the course of the next two weeks, has a skirt of brown cloth, only moderately full, and entirely clearing the ground, while the sleeves are of violet velvet patterned with a quaint design in white, just tinged here and there with a suggestion of blue, while for the bodice, which is to terminate sharply at the waist, there is a deep corslet of plain violet velvet.

The latest fad in blouses is to have an entire waist of embroidered ecru batiste or "all-over" grass linen embroidery, as it is often called. These bodices which should be lined throughout with some pretty contrasting silk, can be worn with all sorts of skirts, and though the first cost is somewhat heavy, the general utility and style of the waist will make it in the end an economical garment to possess.

The new sleeves have a drooping appearance instead of standing out straight from the shoulders. They are also on longer so stiffly lined as was formerly the case. In many handsome bodices a lining of taffeta silk gives the folds all the support they require.

The waistcoat effect is greatly in vogue this spring, and much of the style of the bodice is given by it. A waist, not a coat, of Persian silk has the waistcoat of a band of jewelled passementerie trimmed on either side with jabots of Valenciennes lace. A fancy short jacket for house wear has a waistcoat of rose-pink satin covered with cream lace, which hangs in blouse fashion between broad lace covered revers.

BETTY MODISH.

The Season's Shirt Waists.

SHIRT WAISTS are forever thrusting themselves into notice, one cannot escape them, and so perchance the fashion writer has to be perpetually harping upon their many excellencies. Not content to be displayed in bewildering variety in all the big shops, they also monopolize the attention of several well-known haberdashers who pride themselves on producing certain exclusive styles. Checks, stripes, dots, figures, chintz patterns, embroidered and plain colored materials like Madras, percale, mouseline, Holland, cotton and silk gingham, batiste, Swiss, etc., are all used in their manufacture. White collars and cuffs, removable and permanent, rival the collars *en suite*, and as many collars stand up as turn over low. Cuffs are made of different widths and to wear with links or buttons.

Grass and ecru linens are the very latest fad for shirt waists, as they are for every other sort of thin costume. In fact, waists of this material rise above the ordinary level of morning negligees. For instance, a blouse of embroidered grass linen can be worn with a black silk skirt for afternoon visiting as could not be done with an ordinary shirt waist.

Most of the new waists are made with the ordinary yoke backs. The very latest novelty in yokes forms two very sharp points extending nearly half way to the waist line.

Bishop sleeves promise to be very popular and are as full as possible at the top, with a straight seam and gathers at the deep cuffs. But all sleeves, of whatever style, are made with a very generous amount of fulness.

Belts are much narrower than they were last year. Ribbon, belting or leather being the materials which the dictates of good taste declare must be worn with these waists, leaving the elaborate girdles of gilt, enamel or spangles for more dressy costumes.

At the neck, dress bows, four-in-hands, woven club ties and De Joinville scarfs are equally the proper thing, leaving a pleasing latitude to the taste of the fair wearer.

BRUNSON CLARK.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4486

LADIES' CAPE (with yoke and collar cut in one).—This stylish cape is made with a round yoke cut in one with a high Medici collar. The two broad box-plaits in the centre back are a distinctive feature of the garment and give it a very fashionable appearance. The collar is cut in squares, which may be adorned with lace according to the prevailing mode, trimmed with passementerie or left plain as preferred. Ladies' cloth, novelty goods, covert cloth, silk, velvet or brocade may be used for this design. For further description of No. 4486, see medium elsewhere.

For Prospective Brides.

PROBABLY it is for the fashionable marriages of the day that the most striking of the new modes are originated, and for the enriching of the *trousseau* that the *couturières* exercise their special ingenuity, and so this last week I have been devoting myself to the inspection of two or three bridal outfits with a most pleasing result; for I have discovered some veritable treasure-troves in the way of gowns and hats and the like, and into their mysteries I propose to initiate any of the brides-elect among my readers, and all others, too, who may want some new garments for the coming of the Spring.

To begin with the wedding dress itself, simplicity of style is absolutely insisted upon, as—just at present, at any rate—elaborately trimmed bridal gowns are considered very bad taste. The material used—the gleaming satin or the thick-corded silk—may be as rich and costly as your taste or your purse may permit, but a few loose clusters of orange-blossoms—two perhaps being devoted to the adornment of the plain skirt and two more being disposed about the bodice, one at the waist, and one near the neck—and a touch of old lace, or, failing this, of chiffon, must constitute the sole trimming. A family heirloom in the shape of a priceless lace veil, very often lends a wonderful beauty to these simple gowns, but ordinary folks can be well content with the much more becoming folds of filmy tulle.

The bodice of a wedding gown should be made with a high neck, although a slight V is sometimes allowable.

An ideal going-away dress which I met on my round of visits, was of grey cloth, with a suggestion of heavy ecru lace as trimming, while the bodice revers, the deep collar of the full, short cape, and the cape itself, were all lined with rose-pink miroir silk, which gleamed out now and then with most charming effect.

A grey toque of rough straw was coquettishly trimmed with violets and pink roses and the costume was completed by an immense neck ruche of grey chiffon, with long tabs edged with white lace. This was, of course, entirely delightful as far as appearance was concerned, but before I close, let me describe the going-away gown of a more practical bride. It was made of brown tweed and was so stylish and serviceable that it seemed to call aloud for imitation. The skirt is quite untrimmed, and at the back is folded plainly over in the fashion which is now approved for walking dresses.

LAURA DEANE.

A Great Success.

IN the days when the City Hall was considered far uptown, the early settlers of New York instituted the first of May as the universal moving day. Like the law of the Medes and Persians, this unwritten statute has never been changed and now we are about to follow the old custom. Owing to the great enlargement of our business, the success of this magazine and the unprecedented popularity of the McCall Bazar Patterns, we are obliged to move into much larger quarters but have been fortunate enough to secure a place on the same street, with which the name of this company has for so long been associated.

On the first of May our offices will be removed to the buildings, 142-144-146 West 14th St. Letters addressed to any one of these numbers or directed simply The McCall Co., New York City, cannot go astray.

The cause of the great popularity of our patterns is not far to seek. Their success is founded on no sudden advertising boom but based entirely on their own merits. For perfect reliability, excellence of fit and a tasteful selection of all that is most beautiful in the fashions of the day, they stand preeminent. Our exceptional facilities for acquiring the most exclusive of the new styles has not failed to make the McCall Patterns favorably known throughout the land.

About Rings.

A WEDDING ring is symbolic of the perfect oneness of man and wife, and also of the endlessness and perpetuity of wedded love.

THE third finger of the left hand was chosen as the wedding-ring finger because the left hand is not so much used as the right, and the third finger is most protected by the others, so that the ring has less risk of damage than if it were worn on any other finger, or on the right hand.

A WEDDING ring is not used in the marriage ceremony of members of the Society of Friends, although many Quaker ladies wear one habitually after their marriage.

A BETROTHAL ring is thought of so much importance in Russia that if the bridegroom-elect is too poor to find the usual silver ring set with turquoise he gives one of tin set with any bit of blue stone. These rings are never used twice, but are kept as heirlooms. The bride-elect gives her lover a lock of her hair, cut off in the presence of witnesses, and he gives her an almond cake, bread, and salt.

THE death's head rings were no doubt due in the first place to the grim, ascetic religious notions of old times, when "memento mori" was essentially in harmony with the gloomy spirit of the times. In a will, made in 1648, the following clause appears: "Also I do will and appoint ten rings of gold to be made of the value of twenty shillings a-piece sterling, with a death's head upon some of them."



McCall Bazar Pattern Nos. 4484-4373

LADIES' COSTUME.—Striped cheviot is the material used for making this fashionable toilette. The novel basque is cut with shaped revers covered with embroidered ecru batiste. The front closing is entirely concealed by a broad box-plaited vest of fancy silk, fastening under the left rever; a similar box-plait is placed down the centre back. Square tabs cut in one with the bodice fall over the skirt on each side of the front, while a full ripple gives an air of style to the back of the costume. A ribbon collar finishes the neck. The beautifully hanging skirt which, as well as the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, is interlined with fibre chamois, is made with eight gores and has its three back gores box-plaited. Serge, mohair, novelty goods, tweed, Henrietta, crepon, fancy silks or any fashionable material can be used for the development of this costume.

For further description of Nos. 4484-4373, see mediums elsewhere.

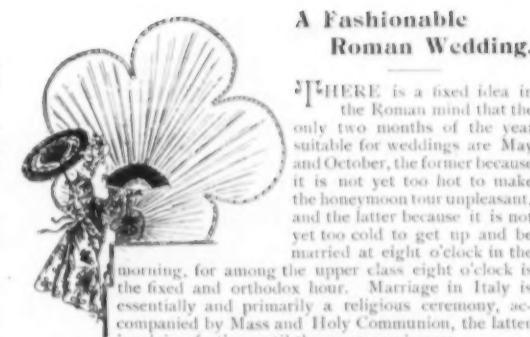
IF I HAD KNOWN!

If I had known that what my heart loved best
Could stab and hurt me more than words can tell,
And leave me lonely, with my love confessed,
If I had known!—I had not loved so well.

If I had known that vows were made of air,
And smiling eyes could look with cold disdain
On what they once deemed dearest and most fair,
If I had known! I still might love again.

But there are dreams, that come and fade like flowers,
For these I live, and toll, and make no mean;
The Past is mine, and those sweet, vanished hours
Had never been—O, Love!—if I had known!—
—Hilda Newman.

AN old lady, who knew the world well, used to say that a young girl who cast away religion from her upon her entry into society, was as foolish as if she were to take off her shoes because she was going to walk on thorns.



A Fashionable Roman Wedding.

THREE is a fixed idea in the Roman mind that the only two months of the year suitable for weddings are May and October, the former because it is not yet hot too to make the honeymoon tour unpleasant, and the latter because it is not yet too cold to get up and be married at eight o'clock in the morning, for among the upper class eight o'clock is the fixed and orthodox hour. Marriage in Italy is essentially and primarily a religious ceremony, accompanied by Mass and Holy Communion, the latter involving fasting until the ceremony is over.

Fashionable weddings are usually celebrated in the private chapel of a Cardinal, Bishop, or Monsignore, at whose house, the breakfast is usually given, instead of at the bride's home. There are also various other differences, which make a curious impression on the mind of an American girl marrying a Roman. Bridesmaids are unknown; instead there are four witnesses in attendance—two for the bridegroom, and two for the bride; they must be men, of the Catholic Faith, who are able to swear that the contracting parties are free to marry. During the marriage ceremony the witnesses must stand close to the bride and bridegroom, in order to hear their vows and to feel satisfied that they are made of their own free will, compulsion being one of the two reasons for which the Church can annul a marriage. After this, the witnesses retire to the background, and Low Mass is said, music never being so much as thought of. There is a special Mass, in which at one point a silver tablet, called a "Pax," is kissed by the priest, with the words, "Peace be with you," and then carried to the married couple, to be kissed by them in turn. After Mass there is a pause, and a silence in the chapel for about a quarter of an hour, while the priest and all who have communicated make their thanksgiving.

The wedding breakfast consists of coffee, ices, cakes, and sweets in great variety. When it is over, boxes or bags of "confetti" are distributed by the bride to all the gentlemen present, and by the bridegroom to all the ladies. They are also sent with the "lettres de faire part" to all intimate friends not able to attend the wedding, and vary from the simplest white satin bonbon bag to the boxes made of solid silver which were given when the Signorina Crispini married Prince Lingualessa. When the newly-married pair have said "Good-bye," they drive to St. Peter's, to pay the traditional visit to the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles. Almost any morning in May or October one may see a bride, in her wedding dress, kneeling with her husband under the great dome of St. Peter's.

L. F. CAREW.



McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4492-4409

LADIES' COSTUME WITH JACKET EFFECT (having a blouse front and ripple back).—This stylish Spring gown is made of dark blue serge, trimmed with ecru silk gimp. The novel bodice has a tight fitting back adorned with a very full ripple sewed on to the waist line. The jacket effect and blouse front of fancy silk are in accordance with the very latest style. A round double collar trimmed with the gimp gives a pretty finish to the costume, while a shaped collar of the fancy silk, edged with a plaited frill, completes the neck. The modish skirt is made with eight gores and has its three back gores gathered.

For further descriptions of Nos. 4492-4409, see mediums elsewhere.

**Madame's Boudoir.**

Suggestions for Beauty and the Toilet.



WHEN the skin of the face is very flabby and relaxed it will be of benefit to bathe it for five or ten minutes in quite cold soft water—have plenty of water in the basin and dash it freely over the face. This should be done several times a day, and after each ablution sponge the face off with elderflower water, which, to do any real good, should be allowed to dry on the skin. If one is not able to spare time during the day to allow for this "drying in" process, it can always be done just before retiring, after the face has been well washed in soap and water. During the day *eau de Cologne* may be applied all over the face after washing; this dries—or rather, I should say, evaporates—very quickly, so it will occupy less time than using the elderflower water; or, if the latter is preferred, it must—unless time can be allowed for its drying into the skin—be wiped off again with a soft towel, otherwise the face will look shiny.

If you powder for evening, care must be taken that it should be adhesive; otherwise it will not only be very conspicuous, but portions of it will fall off leaving the skin very patchy in appearance. It is a good plan to wipe the skin over first with a thin coating of either vaseline or cold cream. This again must be wiped off, which if done gently enough will be left on the skin to make it sufficiently greasy for the powder to adhere. The powder should then be puffed lightly on, and smoothed evenly all over—not too thickly; if applied very carefully it will hardly be noticeable at all. And there is no doubt that, for those whose complexions have rather a tendency to sallowness, this is a very great improvement, and really does no harm, provided the powder is good and that it is carefully washed off at night. It is only when it is allowed to clog the pores of the skin that powder really does harm; of course always providing that there is nothing injurious among its compounds. This does sometimes happen, so that great care should always be taken that what is used is always of the very best.

M. M. J.

The Disadvantages of House Cleaning.

DURING the last month many an otherwise well ordered household has been thrown into a chaotic state by the frantic efforts of its mistress "to have things clean for once," as she graphically expressed it.

At the risk of bringing upon me a storm of reproofs from every energetic house-keeper, I shall venture to suggest, and what is more to prove, that an annual Spring cleaning is not at all necessary to the health and well being of *any* house or its inmates. The neatest, daintiest residence that it was ever my good fortune to be intimately acquainted with, was one where the terrors of this Spring earthquake were absolutely unknown; and this without detriment to carpets or furniture, paint, or polished floors.

Looking at it from a common sense and practical point of view, it seems more natural and more satisfactory to keep the house as clean and tidy as possible all the year round, than to store up material as it were for one particular week or fortnight, when, come what may, your *personnel* will, if possible, spend their days with their arms in soapuds up to the elbow and their heads tied up in clusters, while the menfolks shift as best they can for food and comfort.

The regular turning out of one or more rooms a week according to the size of the house and the number of servants is, of course, one of the principal points to observe; every room (except perhaps the spare bedroom, which is not in daily use), must have a complete weekly cleaning; stained floors must be polished at regular intervals, the windows must be systematically attended to; picture frames and looking-glasses claim attention at stated intervals; plain floors require scrubbing, and carpets need quite a variety of treatments in turn, to be kept as bright and free from dust as possible; paint, varnish, walls, etc., all want attention, and by giving the same judiciously, the weekly labor is not materially increased. In the servants' department, daily care, supplemented by the weekly scouring, brightening of metal articles, etc., should be a great help towards lessening the necessity of such an elaborate visitation as is suggested by an annual house-cleaning.

The carpets form one of the first and most important points to be considered; if rugs are used on polished floors the

difficulty is, of course, much lessened. These must be shaken or beaten every week, according to their size and the amount of use that is made of the particular room in which they are; it is a great mistake always to take hold of the corners of the rugs as in time this proceeding will spoil their shape; rather shake them by holding them in the middle, or beat them, if they are large enough, by hanging them over a line.

For use on carpets, moist grass or tea leaves are the best things for reducing the dust to a minimum, and also as cleansing materials; when the colors have become dull and want a special amount of attention, they should be brushed with a solution of ox gall and water, which has the effect of bringing out the colors very successfully; for large rooms allow about two gills of ox gall to a pail of water, the lather produced by this mixture must be rinsed off with a wet cloth several times.

Fresh clover, for those who live in the country and can obtain it, is one of the best carpet renovators possible, especially for soft pile materials. When a great amount of dust is anticipated, and it is desirable to decrease the same, use sawdust instead of tea leaves; pour some boiling water over it and strain it off, then sprinkle the moist dust over the carpet; all the dust will be absorbed in the sweeping, and the atmosphere will scarcely be affected.

Plain boards in servants' rooms, pantries, etc., are simply scrubbed, the latter weekly, the former once a fortnight or three weeks. When the weather is not sufficiently bright to attempt to scrub, strew the floor with damp sawdust, as suggested above for carpets; let it stand for half an hour or so, then sweep it up with a stiff broom.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4473

GIRLS' COSTUME (to be worn with or without a guimpe). This dainty frock is made with a full blouse front striped with lace insertion, while a novel bertha finishes the low round neck. At the back the fulness is confined by gathers at the neck and waist-line. The costume may be made with a yoke or worn with a guimpe, as preferred. The puffed sleeves daintily striped with lace insertion are either made up over fitted linings covered from elbow to wrist with embroidery, as shown in the illustration, or are left unlined when a guimpe is worn. The bodice closes in the centre back. The novel five-piece skirt, striped with insertion in the same manner as the waist, is made with a gathered back and displays a very stylish flare. Lawn, dimity, gingham, chambray, plissé, challis or wash silk are among the suitable fabrics for making this costume.

For further description of No. 4473 see medium elsewhere.

Next we come to stone floors, steps, etc.; some people scrub these with soap and water, personal experience, however, has proved that, except by way of a change—which, by the way, is good for all things—as well as "for all men"—it is hardly a desirable thing. The plan of rubbing the flags with a dry brick of sandstone, is by far the simplest and the most effective. The floor should be swept immediately afterwards to remove the dust which naturally results from the rubbing. It makes the stones beautifully white.

CLARA WILSON.

New Hats and Bonnets.

EVERY day is bringing out more and more novelties in millinery and it seems as if each one were lovelier than its predecessor. If some of the shapes are inclined to be *outré*—as they always are early in the season—we can forgive them because of their lovely trimmings. And trimmings were never more tasteful, becoming and possessing to such a great degree that elusive quality called style, than at the present moment.

The keynote of all trimmings is tulle; it is used in every possible way, alone or in combination with all sorts of flowers, feathers and ribbons. It forms rosettes on big and little hats, toques and bonnets, and falls in broad strings from dainty capotes that bear the hall mark of Paris. All the colors of the rainbow are represented by this diaphanous material, but it is most used in white and black.

A decided novelty was a small hat of light green rough straw trimmed with pink heather, bows of Dresden ribbon and two small white wings placed each side of the front. Hat, flowers, ribbon and even the wings were veiled under a fleecy cloud of white tulle. If the effect sounds clumsy, it is the fault of the description, for it was far from being so in

reality, but was the lightest and airiest thing imaginable.

Another decidedly new idea is the use of Dresden silk in light shades to form large "Tam" crowns for big hats of fancy straw. This is certainly striking, and when the colors are well and artistically combined, a very rich and elegant looking *chapeau* is the result.

Many of the hats show new bows that are worthy of special mention. As a rule, they have several ends with only one or two loops standing up and tied tightly to the stem of the bow for several inches from the bottom, while often loops and ends from below the stem rest on the brim. Brush like aigrettes of the ubiquitous tulle are also seen; these are tied at the base in the same way with ribbon or velvet, or set into a close cluster of small flowers.

Wide blade grasses, wheat, lilies of the valley, etc., are also treated in the same manner.

Horsehair lace is another favorite of Dame Fashions. It is stylish, serviceable, and above all, will be much used by milliners for trimming swell hats and bonnets.

Spangled horsehair lace, both in black and colors are particularly *chic*.

MARIE REYNAUD.

Homemade Lamp and Candle Shades.**The Very Latest Wrinkle.**

QUITE the latest styles for fashionable lamp shades are the Louis Seize and the Empire. These are made of silk, satin, brocade, paper and vegetable parchment, so ladies who make them for their homes have a large choice of materials. Besides being more uncommon than the ordinary silk and lace shades, they allow scope for display of originality on the part of the decorative artist.

I will describe shades made of paper and vegetable parchment first, as these are inexpensive, and yet dainty enough, when well executed, for the most elegantly furnished rooms.

In the first place, purchase a sheet of Whatman's drawing paper. Then cut out as big a circle as the paper allows, using compasses for this purpose, or, failing these, you can substitute a pin and a length of sewing cotton. Put the pin through the middle of the paper; knot the cotton so that it forms a loop, slip it over the pin, and at the other end of the loop insert the point of a sharply pointed pencil. Hold the pin firm, and draw the pencil round to mark out the circle. Next cut it out neatly with a sharp pair of scissors. Keep the circle true or the edge will not look well when the shade is finished. Now cut a round hole out of the centre of the circle, then slit the paper right through from the lower edge to the top edge, and form the paper into a round shape. Fold the circle over until you get a diameter at the lower edge of 16 or 18 inches or thereabouts, according to the size you fancy. Cut out the hole at the top until the diameter is about 8 inches. Some of the Empire shades are open at the top, and not more than 6 inches in depth—in fact, some are less. The more usual depth is from 7 to 8 inches. Cut away the surplus paper, leaving, however, a third of an inch to wrap under, then lay the paper out flat for painting.

The decoration is done with water colors. Sable brushes are best, and these should not be too small, but they should come to a fine point. The tendency of the worker will doubtless be to put on the color thinly, for fear that otherwise the effect will be heavy. This is a mistake, for the paintings to show well at night need to be strong. At the same time we must avoid getting them at all glaring in color, as they look badly then in daylight. A happy medium, with a leaning towards strong coloring, must be our aim.

It is important to keep the design thoroughly characteristic of the period chosen. Garlands of roses, blue ribbons tied into French bows, scrolls, medallions, figure subjects after the old French masters are all appropriate. Some license is allowed to decorators, but all artistic effects will be lost if different styles are mixed up unmercifully on one shade. One error very easily fallen into is to treat the flowers, inclosed in a medallion, we will say, in the Japanese style, rather than in the French style, as this is fatal to success.

Candle shades can be made in exactly the same manner and decorated with medallions and garlands like the larger shades. But to continue my description of the shade we have been considering. The next task is to sketch lightly with the brush, filled with Venetian red, the scrolls at the lower edge. Get the curves well formed, and then cut the edge to shape with sharp scissors; short ones, not too clumsy, are the easiest to use and the best for the purpose. Arrange the scrolls so that they meet perfectly at the join. To paint these you can use bronzy tints, or warm browns. Look well. I chose the latter for my shade. The scrollwork of the medallions is to be done with blue-green tints composed of cobalt and yellow chrome. Bouquets of pink roses with green leaves are painted within the scrollwork, but there is no background to these. Cobalt is used for the ribbon bows. The border at the top is done with the Venetian red touched up at the lower edge of the band with burnt sienna, and the myrtle wreath beneath has dark green leaves and red berries. To finish the shade buy some tiny round-topped paper fasteners; wrap over the edge of the slit to the width of a third of an inch, and put in the fasteners. These shades are much admired in Paris, and the variety of design there is great.

ETHEL SINCLAIR



McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4474—4476

MISSES' COSTUME.—Pink lawn combined with ecru insertion are the materials which make this stylish toilette. The full waist is gathered on to a square yoke ornamented with three rows of tucks. The puffed sleeves are trimmed in the same manner. Insertion stripes the front of the bodice and forms the straps over the shoulders. The back, where the costume closes, is also made with a tucked yoke to correspond with the front. The belt and crush collar may be either of silk, satin or the same material as the dress. The handsome gored skirt is trimmed with two rows of insertion and made with a deep Spanish flounce adorned with tucks. Lawn, chambray, gingham, grass linen, batiste or organdy, can be appropriately used for this design as well as fancy silks and light woolens. For further description of Nos. 4474—4476, see medium elsewhere.



AN EMPIRE CANDLE SHADE.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.



The Cast-Off Clothing of Royalty.

HERE was nothing particularly uncommon about the outward appearance of the shop, which was situated in a quiet street in one of the best business quarters in Paris, except that, for an old clothes depot, it seemed to have an unwontedly respectable air. Indeed, I might have passed it, but for a line, amongst the many setting forth the goods for sale, which announced that a specialty was the "cast-off garments of Royalty." Only, of course, in French the words had a less bald look.

I decided to return one morning and try to find out a little concerning this queer branch of trade. Two or three days later I entered the shop for this purpose. A charming, chic young Frenchwoman came forward, and inquired what I wished.

"Would madame mind telling me something about the branch of madame's business relating to Royal garments?" I gathered that she had not been interviewed before, and scarcely, indeed, understood the drift of my intentions.

"Had they all sorts of garments?" I inquired.

"Oui, oui, certainement, mademoiselle, avec plaisir," I gathered that she had not been interviewed before, and scarcely, indeed, understood the drift of my intentions.

"Oui, mademoiselle, all kinds. Such lingerie, ball gowns, Court dresses, magnificent, superb. Lucille, Lucile, venez, etc." In response to the summons a pretty girl of about eighteen came out from a room at the back of the shop. "Stay here whilst I go with mademoiselle upstairs."

Ascending a flight of stairs we were soon in the stock-room and show-room. Large wardrobes with glass doors surrounded three sides of the room, and arranging the garments in these were several assistants.

Madame bustled to a drawer and took out a pair of white satin stays, which, Republican though she was, as I gathered from some of her remarks, she handed to me almost reverently. "That corset," she said with a smile, "belonged to and was worn by the Empress of Austria." I examined it. It was of a wasp-waisted type, a trifle over sixteen inches waist measurement, and was undeniably neither new nor of recent style. "And her ladies, possibly?" I suggested, with a smile. "Pas que je sache," rejoined madame, unwilling to commit herself, "but veritably a corset nevertheless, mademoiselle, worn by the Empress."

In a glass case were a couple of pairs of high-heeled brocaded shoes. "Of Marie Antoinette," madame explained, hastening to add, "but not for disposal, mademoiselle."

Whilst I was regarding these objects of the long past with genuine interest, a pretty assistant came forward, scinting a possible customer in me, with an arm full of lingerie, some fresh-looking and some old, which she placed on a settee for madame's use.

"This *jupon*," remarked madame, taking up the top garment of the pile, and displaying with satisfaction the lovely lace and rich silk composing it, "is one of the Empress Eugénie's, and was worn by her." I noticed with what persistence madame added the "worn" to her description of each article. Then came silken hose, credited with being that of a well-known member of a Royal Family. Then a dainty chemise for evening wear, with charming real Valenciennes lace for trimming, and a flounce of the same a quarter of a meter deep at the bottom was disclosed. Consulting a ticket, madame affirmed that this slight garment of finest lawn was once that of the Princess Hélène d'Orléans. Several similar garments (far plainer, however) were ascribed to a popular young German Princess. A playful remark of my own as to madame's dealing in German goods producing nothing save a *moue*, and "they sell very well, mademoiselle." From a little heap of corsets madame selected a pair of pale blue silk coutil quite unsold. A rent seam gave the key to their early discarding by their Royal owner. "Trop petit," remarked madame, "quarante-sept centimètres, and she is a big made girl." Then I was shown hats, gowns, gloves, shoes, even parasols, all "veritable" according to madame. But over these she hurried, as time was flying.

"What are the prices of the garments? Are they high?" I asked.

"They vary greatly, mademoiselle," was the diplomatic reply. "And we expect to be paid for such things. That corset you last saw. Well, I can sell it for 150 francs, it has been worn by Royalty. On the other hand, this skirt is at mademoiselle's disposition for 85 francs, although there are fully a dozen metres of lace upon it. It belonged to an actress."

"One more question, madame. Where do you obtain your stock?"

"Mademoiselle must pardon my not replying. That is our secret, but we manage to get the *veritable* articles all the same."

E. L. HOWE

LOVE letters, alas! since the advent of the new photography, are no longer sacred. By means of Professor Roentgen's terrible invention, the writing can be photographed through the thickest of paper envelopes. The woman, therefore, who wishes to keep her correspondence inviolate—and who does not?—will have to wrap her letter, before putting it in the envelope, in a sheet of tintoil, similar to that which is used to put round sticks of chocolate.

Making Over Dresses.

THE average woman, whether on the farm or in the city, wishes to use everything to the best advantage, consequently there are very few who do not renovate and make over their old dresses when they have grown too old-fashioned to be presentable. The following hints are given with the hope that they may be of practical value in this important work.

The first thing to be done is to carefully examine the old gown and decide what alterations are needed. Sometimes it is not necessary to take a dress apart, but it will need a thorough brushing, and all grease spots must be removed. New stiffening and binding will give the skirt a stylish look. If the front of the bodice has grown shabby, and the neck and shoulders are a little old fashioned, the large collars of satin or velvet, or the dainty fichus of creamy muslin, trimmed around the outer edge with a frill of lace, will hide many short-comings.

Quite often a dress may contain good material, but it is so soiled or faded that no amount of dainty accessories will make it look really well. All such garments should be taken apart and washed, then dyed some darker color with diamond dye.

Black is always a safe change, and is universally becoming. In the estimation of many people there is nothing handsomer than a plain black gown with jet ornaments. Half a dozen adjustable yokes of old blue, cardinal, yellow or violet will afford a pleasing change, or the costume may be varied by using full fronts of creamy white, red or Persian silk. Our grandmothers considered a black dress worth two or three of any other color, and I am inclined to believe they were right.

It is a mistake to suppose that one need not be as careful with a made over garment as with a costume of new material, for the ultimate success of the undertaking depends in a great measure upon the way in which the work is done. Many amateur dressmakers who are scrupulously exact about fitting and making the waist, try to cut the skirt "by guess." The grace of the gored skirt depends upon the perfection of its shaping, and when the McCall patterns, which are always up to date and perfectly reliable, can be obtained at such reasonable prices, it is very poor economy to try to do without them. Follow the directions carefully in putting the skirt together, and after the seams are sewed and pressed, and the top basted to the band, cut off the lower edge the proper length, and put on the facing and binding. Painstaking in such things as these, which are often considered minor details, is necessary to secure the best results.

E. J. C.

Dainty Styles for Children.

OUR babies may consider themselves exceedingly fortunate in the matter of dress, for judging from my search after pretty things on their behalf, mothers will have great difficulty in making a choice, so varied are the styles and materials.

Braid is a very important feature, and it figures largely on boys' and girls' garments, and this, too, on thin and thick materials indiscriminately. For instance, such a becoming frock for a girl of seven years was in tabac-brown cheviet. It had a blouse bodice gathered round the neck, each row of stitching covered with brown and gold tinsel braid, like the band between the skirt and round bodice; the cuffs and the bottom of the skirt and the neckband were similarly adorned, and from the shoulder seams in front came bands of the material edged with braid, and trimmed with six gilt buttons. This frock fastened as the majority do, at the back, but invisibly, folds of the material covering the hooks and eyelet-holes.

Serges, French flannels and challis are highly approved by Dame Fashion for children's Spring frocks. I have just seen such a pretty dress of navy blue flannel with a white pin-spot separable, the latter which fastened underneath the fulness in front, having ripple bretelles a few inches below the neckband, and terminating with a point on either side of the full fronts. They were trimmed with three rows of narrow white braid, and the collar and long cuffs were *en suite*.

Fashionable neck accessories are not confined to grown-ups, for while searching for novelties I came across the cunningest of detachable yokes and big sailor collars of duck, piqué, grass linen, lace or embroidery, evidently intended for some fortunate chick-a-biddy. And in the same juvenile emporium the daintiest of little lace and chiffon fichus were shown me, and I was told that these grown-up confections were for adorning the party gowns of girls of twelve or thirteen.

Shirt waists and washable frocks for little boys are especially jaunty this season. The majority are adorned with huge square collars trimmed with bands of insertion or cotton gimp. A very pretty pattern for a collar showed rounded corners ornamented with insertion that matched the trimming used on the body and sleeves of the blouse. Decidedly the most stylish of the shirt waists were either of plain white or in narrow striped light and dark designs.

ROSE DURAND.

WASHING diamonds in ammonia removes all dust and dirt, and makes them beautifully bright, but it also injures the settings. One prominent society woman, whose rings always look as though they were new, says that she gives them frequent baths in ammonia, but as a consequence has to have them reset regularly every two years.

Will our old subscribers when renewing subscriptions, and all new subscribers, have the kindness to send Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, New York Draft or 2-cent stamps. Don't send us checks on your local banks. See notice, Page 3.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4472

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS (with fancy collar).—This pretty little frock is made of light-blue chambray and trimmed with a large collar of white piqué edged with a ruffle of embroidery. Insertion to match forms the belt and trims the cuffs of the bishop sleeves. The waist is gathered into a yoke. The costume closes in the centre back. The full, straight skirt is finished with a deep hem.

For further description of No. 4472, see medium elsewhere.

How to Make an Emergency Chest.

TAKE six of the two by three inch slide boxes that chemists use to put prescription powders in, and paste these boxes one on top of the other, making them two abreast and three deep. Tie a string firmly about them and set away to dry. Slip out the six sliding boxes and cover the sides and ends of them with pieces of inch-wide ribbon ten inches long, being careful to have the joined edges come on a side instead of an end of the miniature drawer.

Sew on end of drawer No. 1, to simulate handles, a large safety pin, on No. 2, a small safety pin, on No. 3 to glove buttons, on No. 4 a plain agate button or shoe button, and on one of the two lower ones a hook and eye, and on the other a roll of court plaster. About the tiny chest, fastening on top in a big stiff bow, tie a yard of wide ribbon the width of the chest, which will probably be three and a quarter inches.



McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4483—4475

GIRLS' BLAZER SUIT.—Every little girl needs a blazer suit for Spring and Summer wear. Our model will be found stylish and serviceable and is suitable for all sorts of materials. The jacket is cut with a big sailor collar which forms deep pointed revers in the front. The sleeves are finished with round turn-back cuffs. Convenient pockets are placed on each side of the front. The back is tight-fitting, made with a stylish lap and laid in plaits below the waist line. The modish skirt is gored and made with a very wide flare.

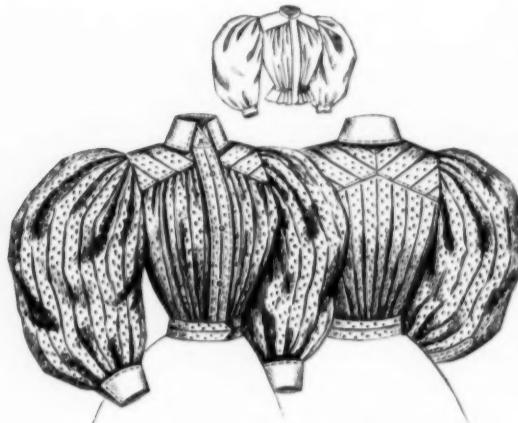
For further description of Nos. 4483—4475, see mediums elsewhere.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4486

No. 4486.—LADIES' CAPE (with yoke and collar in one), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 48 inches wide. Lace represented, 3 yards; passementerie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

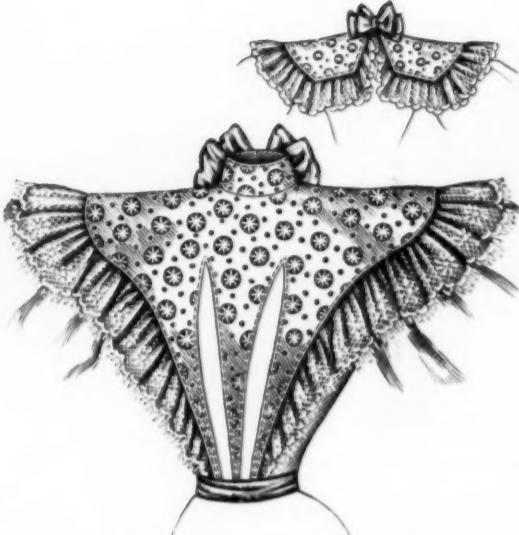


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4481

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (with detachable collar, cuffs and bishop sleeves).—This dainty shirt waist is made with a narrow shaped yoke back and front, and fastens in the centre with the usual stitched box-plait. The detachable collar and cuffs may be either of white linen or of the same material as the waist.

No. 4481.—Ladies' Shirt Waist with Bishop Sleeves, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, from 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

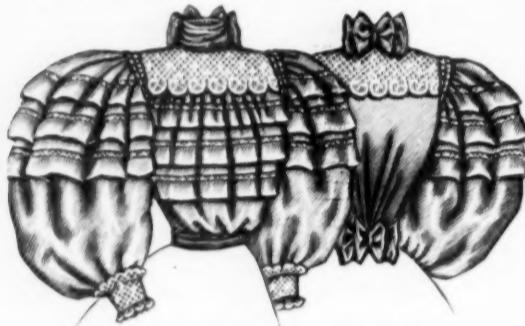
When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4493

No. 4493.—LADIES' COLLARETTE, requires for medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material 36 inches wide. Lace represented, 3 yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

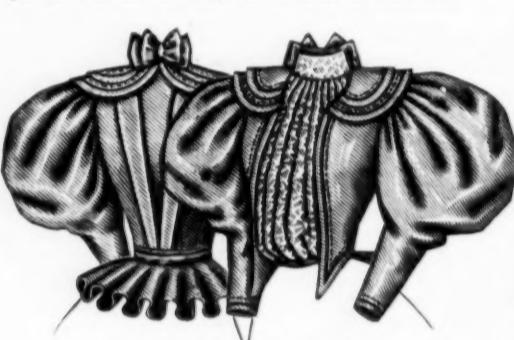


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4494

No. 4494.—LADIES' YOKE WAIST (with tucked front and sleeves), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{8}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; insertion represented, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards; embroidery, 1 yard; ribbon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4492

No. 4492.—LADIES' WAIST WITH JACKET EFFECT (having a blouse front and ripple back), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; silk represented, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; lace 5 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

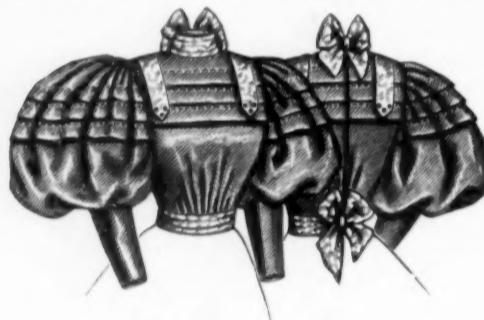
When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4487

No. 4487.—LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT (having its two back gores gathered and a five-gored foundation skirt—suitable for thin fabrics), requires for medium size, 8 yards material 27 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, 6 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width of skirt around bottom, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

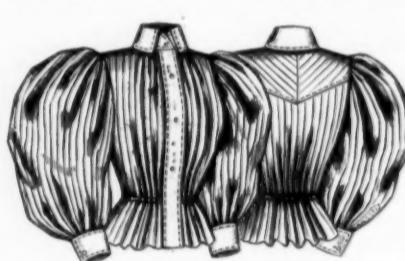
When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4474

No. 4474.—MISSES' WAIST (with tucked yoke and sleeves), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4488

No. 4488.—GIRLS' SHIRT WAIST, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4477

No. 4477.—LADIES' PUFF SLEEVE WITH THREE TUCKS, requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 13 to 15 inches arm measure, corresponding with 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.

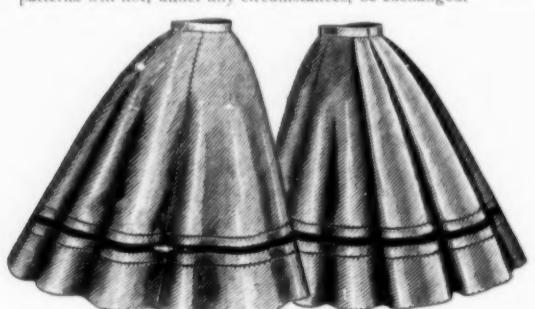
When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4473

No. 4473.—GIRLS' DRESS WITH FIVE-PIECE SKIRT (to be worn with or without a guimpe), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; embroidery represented, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

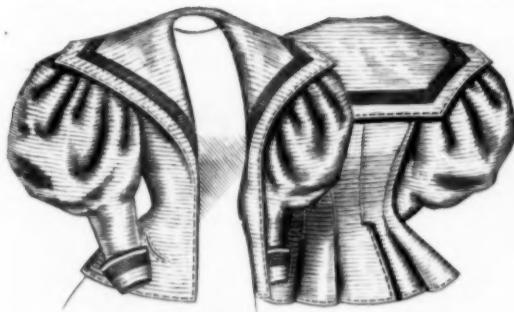
When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4475

No. 4475.—GIRLS' FIVE-PIECE CIRCULAR SKIRT (having two box-plaits at the back), requires for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

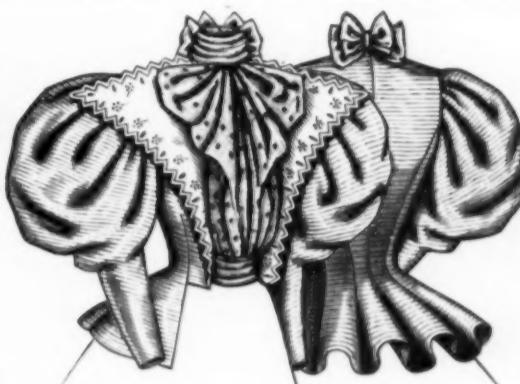


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4483

No. 4483.—GIRLS' BLAZER, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

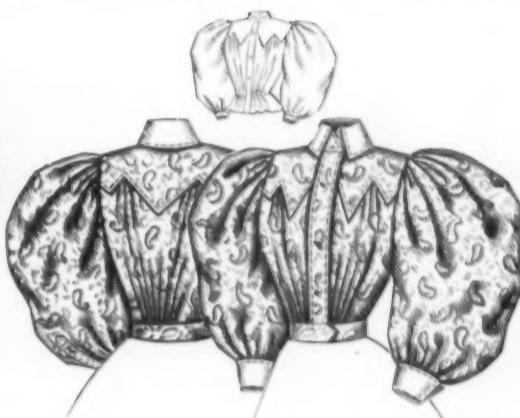


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4495

No. 4495.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. JACKET, requires for medium size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, 6 yards; silk represented, 1½ yards; lace, 1¾ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

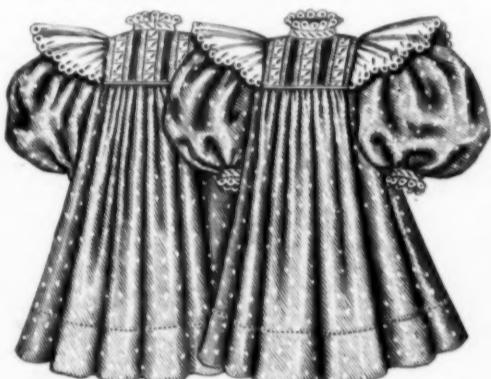
When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4489

No. 4489.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4471

No. 4471.—CHILD'S DRESS, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 30 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, 1½ yards; embroidery, 1½ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4490

LADIES' WASH WAIST (made without a lining).—The bodice here depicted meets a long-felt want. It is simple and easy to make, sure to be comfortable on the hottest Summer day and at the same time stylish enough for afternoon wear. It may be adorned with a fancy collar and ripple or worn perfectly plain, as shown in the small view.

No. 4490.—Ladies' Spencer Waist (suitable for wash fabrics), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 30 inches wide, or 3 yards 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, 6½ yards; edging, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4479

No. 4479.—GIRLS' SAILOR DRESS, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 30 inches wide, 4½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

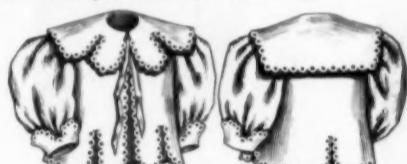
When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4485

No. 4485.—CHILD'S PETTICOAT, requires for medium size, 1½ yards material 30 inches wide, or 1 yard 36 inches wide. Embroidery represented, 2 yards. Cut in 3 sizes, 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

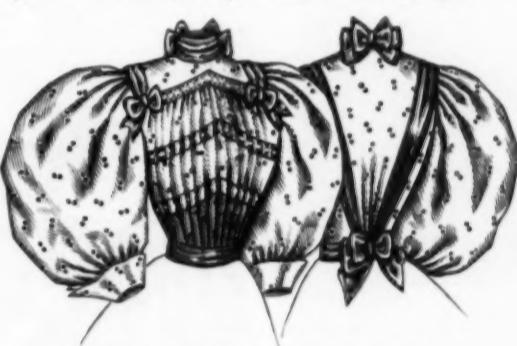
Price, 15 cents. When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4440

No. 4440.—CHILD'S HOUSE SACQUE, requires for medium size, 1½ yards material 27 inches wide, or 1 yard 36 inches wide. Ribbon represented, 1½ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

Price, 15 cents. When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4478

No. 4478.—LADIES' BASQUE WAIST (with three-quarter length sleeve), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 22 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 3 yards 30 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; insertion represented, 1½ yards; ribbon, 3½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

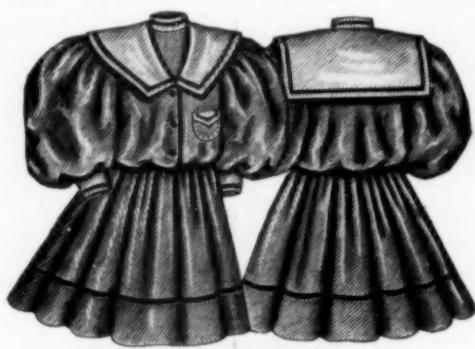


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4476

No. 4476.—MISSES' SKIRT WITH TUCKED SPANISH FLOUNCE (suitable for wash fabrics), requires for medium size, 7 yards material 27 inches wide, 6½ yards 30 inches wide, or 5½ yards 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, 4½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

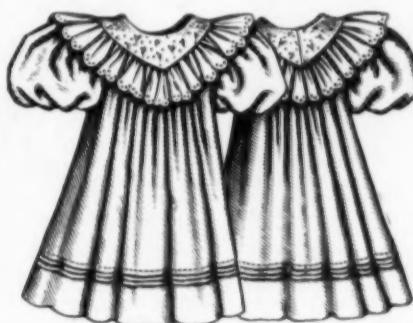
When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4480

No. 4480.—LITTLE GIRLS' SAILOR DRESS, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 30 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, from 4 to 7 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

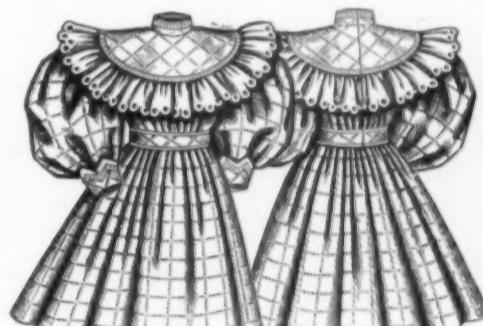


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4491

No. 4491.—CHILD'S DRESS, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 30 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide. Wide lace represented, 2½ yards; narrow, 1½ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4472

No. 4472.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS WITH FULL STRAIGHT SKIRT (suitable for wash fabrics), requires for medium size, 5½ yards material 22 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide, or 3½ yards 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, 2 yards; embroidery, 4½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 4 to 8 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

OF INTEREST TO CHILDREN.



WASHING DAY.

Making a Museum.

THIS is a very good idea to entertain and pleasantly instruct the children. This plan sets all to gathering and storing up a collection of curiosities and will be a cure for dullness, and give them an object to devote themselves to. The best receptacle for these collections is a cupboard, with plenty of shelves in it if possible. One shelf must be devoted to boxes of minerals, another to trays of coins, another to insects, and if there are one or two drawers to hold dried plants, so much the better. One of the elder children must have a numbered catalogue of the collection, the numbers in the list corresponding with the numbers that must be neatly gummed to the specimens. Perhaps, if space is an object, it would be better to have a collection of only one class of things, say of food products, or of seeds and seed vessels, from which much useful information may be obtained.

Pleasant Work for the Little Ones.

WE all know what a charm a real needle and cotton possess for most little children and yet it is difficult to find any real work for them.

They, of course, wish the work to be of some real or imaginary use, for little people do not like their work to be thrown away directly as useless, when they have been very busy over it and struggling to make it neat. Well, I think I really have found something which the children will like to work, and which they will be able to turn to useful account as a present for mother, or some one who knows how to value the handiwork which costs little people often more trouble than elders know. First, we must have a piece of card-

board about seven and a half inches long and five and a half inches wide. On this card must be drawn a mouse, or any other animal, but I give a mouse as the copy this month. It must be only outlined in pencil like the pattern given, and all along the outlining must be put little dots at regular distances. When this is ready—and I think, perhaps, some elder sister or brother will do the drawing part—the work is ready to begin on. You must have rather a fine wooden or embroidery needle and some fine wool or linen thread of some bright color. Begin at the ear of the mouse and go all round the outline, making a stitch at every dot. Then put in the eye, the ear, the whiskers and the few shading stitches on the body and your animal is done. Cut your card board so as to leave a little white margin around the mouse and mount it upon a piece of bright ribbon and you will have a novel and pretty book mark to keep your place in your favorite picture book.

Things a Daughter Should Know.

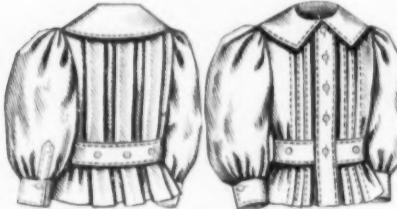
How to cook, sweep, dust and tidy up a room. How to wear a print dress gracefully. How to say "no," and mean it. How to say "yes," and stick to it. How to spend money carefully.

How to regard the character and habits, and not the money, of her associates. How to have a place for everything, and everything in that place.

Happiness comes with doing helpful things for others.

To be useful and practical in her information gained by reading the best books and studying the pages of this magazine.

It is better to be wise and not seem so, than to seem wise and not be so.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4482

No. 4482—BOYS' SHIRT WAIST requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 13. Cut in 5 sizes, from 6 to 10 years. Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Tricked by the Children.

"WHEN I was running a circus," said a retired showman, "I never lost an opportunity of advertising. I always had my eye on the main chance, and I made everything pay. I always made it a point to get my name everywhere, and whenever anyone asked for my autograph you may be sure he got it."

"Once when I went to a little town a great string of boys and girls stood in a line waiting for a chance to get my autograph on the small cards they carried. I wrote them as fast as I could, thinking to myself, 'Jim, old boy, your name is getting to be a household word.'

"When I looked round the tent that afternoon, I thought all the school-children in the town were there. That meant money, and I was feeling pretty happy till I commenced looking over the receipts, and then I found 400 of my autographs with the words 'Admit bearer' written above them. That is the only time in my life I was ever 'done' by school-children."



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4480

LITTLE GIRLS' SAILOR SUIT.—Nothing could be more becoming to a little maid than this sailor suit. The blouse waist is trimmed with a big collar of embroidery; a tiny pocket adorns the left side. A pointed vest piece, of the same material as the costume, jauntily fills in the opening in the front of the sailor collar, while a shaped band collar covered with the embroidery completes the neck. The bishop sleeves are cut very full and end under narrow cuffs. The full straight skirt is gathered into the belt. Wash fabrics or light woollens can be used for this design.

For further description of No. 4480, see medium elsewhere.

A Novel Amusement.

DID you ever amuse yourself on a wet Sunday afternoon by giving marks of appreciation or the reverse to all your friends and acquaintances? This is the method we employ. There are five heads: 1, looks; 2, manners; 3, abilities; 4, merit; and 5, "use"; and this fifth item often balances all the rest, for a person may quite likely possess nearly full marks for looks, manners, abilities, and merit, and yet be of no possible "use" to oneself, while, vice versa, some person may be of great use, one may fancy their company, or they may have a knack of sympathy, yet be very deficient in manners or merit. The marks range from 0 to 20, and, if you are quite conscientious in awarding your marks, you will be surprised to find how the law of averages comes in, and how much the sum total of each individual's marks resembles another.

The Difficulties of Our Language.

THE poor foreigner, striving to master the peculiarities of the English language, has to learn some strange contradictions, which have been carefully put together for his or anyone else's edification. "See what a flock of ships!" He is told that a flock of sheep was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock; and, further to assist him, he is to remember that a flock of girls is called a bevy, a bevy of wolves is a pack, a pack of thieves is called a gang, a gang of angels is called a host, a host of porpoises is called a shoal, a shoal of buffaloes a herd, a herd of children is called a troop, a troop of partridges is called a covey, a covey of beauties is a galaxy, a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, a horde of rubbish is called a heap a heap of oxen a drove, a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, a school of worshippers a congregation, a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd.

Suggestions for Mothers.

WHEN a child is very fat it should never be encouraged to attempt to stand, or in any way be allowed to use its feet, until it is a year and a half old or more. A fat child is seldom very strong, fatness very frequently being a sign that there is a tendency to rickets. This is a constitutional disease peculiar to childhood, and usually begins about the seventh month, although sometimes rickets will make an earlier appearance. The peculiarity of this complaint is that the bones, as they grow, remain soft, and so easily bend. Therefore, if a fat, heavy child be allowed to walk too soon, and there is the faintest tendency for it to be rickety, the legs will bend under it and become crooked and deformed. By not allowing them to walk or stand until they are older, it is just possible that by that time the tendency may have been overcome, and the child will grow up strong and well.

LET us take time for the good-bye kiss. We shall go to the day's work with a sweeter spirit for it. Let us take time to speak kind words to those we love. By and by, when they can no longer hear us, our foolishness will seem more wise than our best wisdom. Let us take time to be pleasant. The small courtesies which we often omit because they are small will some day look larger to us than the wealth we have coveted or the fame for which we have struggled. Let us take time to get acquainted with our families.

The wealth you are accumulating may be a doubtful blessing to the son who is a stranger to you. Your beautifully-kept house, busy mother, can never be a home to the daughter whom you have no time to care for.

A Hot Bath as a Tonic.

IN this quick-living age, when each day brings us to the full as much to do as we can possibly race through in its twenty-four short hours, it is not surprising that dark-ringed eyes and worried faces are much more common than we should like them to be. In a measure this is necessarily so, but in many cases not unavoidably, if only people would understand the value of a hot bath before retiring, in giving tone to the over-strained body and brain.

The water should be *hot*, not merely warm, and a small quantity of ammonia should be added. This preparation is invaluable, as besides being an efficient cleanser, it makes the bath an unusually agreeable and stimulating one. Moreover, ammonia is the most volatile of alkaline substances, and this property renders it particularly valuable, as, having done its duty in cleansing the skin, it does not remain to clog the pores but evaporates, thus leaving the skin absolutely pure.

Now do not forget, but when you arrive home fagged out with worry and work, try what a hot bath with some ammonia in it will do for you, and you will find that it is wonderfully refreshing at the time, and will ensure your having a good night's rest afterwards.

HAPPINESS is catching. None but those who are happy can make others so. No wit, no understanding, no riches can communicate this feeling.

Our readers may order from advertisers in this paper with the full assurance that they will get what they send for.

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law in your own hands, ladies, when you ask for

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HOW TO MAKE



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4471

Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

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DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFUL

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defiles detected in the face, in a few weeks. It is safe for all ages, and has been used for 47 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeits. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies use 'Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." Price \$1.00. Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

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WORK FOR MAY.

"FLOWERS are the sweetest things that God ever made and forgot to put a soul into."

While vegetation is still fairly dormant, go on moving, dividing, and generally improving the perennial bed. Many plants have a knack of going into retreat for the winter, and reappearing double the size, having apparently, in some mysterious fashion, grown faster underground than they did above. The owner may treat this kind of behaviour pretty firmly, and curtail the liberty of the subject by cutting it decisively into shape with a sharp spade. The superfluous pieces are nearly certain to thrive if planted again.

Do not forget that, however gay our Spring gardens are, Summer must now be provided for. Look well to all the house bedding plants. Keep their pots clean; clear off moss, mildewed leaves, and unhealthy shoots. Many a plant may be saved when beginning to damp off by cutting away the affected piece boldly, and leaving the healthy stem to shoot again.

Annuals must be selected, and all plans made, so that they may be worked for judiciously in selecting seeds or plants. Of course, we must adapt our style of gardening to our homes a little. Mrs. Suburbiana's nice modern villa, described by house agents as possessing "superb grounds," would not be fitly set in the surroundings that suit her sister's old, low-roofed gabled cottage, or her brother's stately manor house. Yet of their individual types, each may be perfection. A fashionable, up-to-date beauty, exquisitely dressed in the latest style, with every detail of her costume and its accessories skillfully arranged to set off her natural advantages, is a very pleasant sight, but so also is a fresh, wild-rose-like country girl, sweet and simple as the cowslips in her hand.

For the villa garden, the bedding-out system is suitable enough, not in the style dear to the gardeners of thirty years since, who loved to arrange circles of scarlet, yellow, and blue, in crudest contrast, but varied with tall, copper-hued ricinus, green aralias, striped maizes, and feathery grasses for the Summer; though, as a rule, the inhabitants of these villas are absent in July and August, or September, so that the garden should be at its best early and late.

This kind of gardening should always be set off by a good expanse of lawn, if possible, and many villas have this feature in great perfection. Of course, I do not mean the little squares of grass, which are at once a pride and plague to their owners, within the smoky precincts of the town, but the more extensive lawns further out.

Even in the smallest garden I would have all the common flowering shrubs—lilacs, syringas, laburnums. How pretty they make the long, rather monotonous roads in late Spring! It is very wrong of errand-boys to steal their blossoms, but I am very much afraid that, if I were an errand-boy, and thought no one was looking, I might be so tempted.

It is not too late even now to beautify the beds, if they are not planted with Spring flowers, though tulips or hyacinths would have to be bought in pots, and carefully transplanted—a rather costly process. However, good, large roots of forget-me-nots, pansies, and English daisies could be got at fairly reasonable prices, and would soon start again and flower. In every suburban garden I would try to have a few perennials to cut from.

A very pretty bed can be arranged with a centre of maize, green and bronze ricinus (castor-oil plant), bordered with tall, single pink begonias, and edged with any low-growing variegated geranium, whose flowers will not accord badly with the begonias. Another pretty mixture consists of alternate plants of fine-leaved variegated grass, mauve violas, and pale pink geraniums, arranged in slanting fashion across the bed.

It may seem far too early to talk of Summer glories, but just now, when there is little real work to do among the flower-beds, it is good to be planning for the future.

FLORA.

ALWAYS have a book within your reach which you may catch up at your odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can read fifteen minutes a day it will be felt at the end of the year. Thoughts take up no room. When they are right they afford a portable pleasure, which one may travel or labor with without any trouble or encumbrance.

STEWART'S DUPLEX SAFETY PINS.



Made in rolled gold, nickel plate, and black. Work as easily in the dark as in the light, and fastens from either side, but cannot slip through. Once used, will use no other. Don't accept the "just as good;" insist on the best.

If dealer doesn't keep them, send three 2c. stamps for sample worth double the money. Only one sample to same address.

Consolidated Safety Pin Co., Box K, Bloomfield, N.J.

A Slight Mistake.

"SHE comes!" I hear the murmur of
The leaves that rush to meet her,
The joyous carol of the thrush
That splits his throat to greet her.

The baby stars laugh out in glee,
The jasmine buds wax brightly,
The moonbeams dance about her feet,
The slight breeze fans her lightly.
Ah, well I know those eldritch skirts
And laces that enfold her,
That graceful pose of dainty head,
Those curves of cheek and shoulder.

With rapturous joy I think that I
Shall soon have caught and kissed her—
A spring, a clasp, a little shriek—
Confound it! 'twas my sister!

Practical Hints on Every-Day Etiquette.

HERE are so many little things to be remembered nowadays that it seems hard on the woman of fashion that she should be required to watch the changes in etiquette at the same time with the changing modes. The following little points may not be new to many of our readers but it makes us feel doubly sure of a rule in good breeding to set it in print, and the questions answered here are those which are commonly arising.

When a present is received, the parcel should be undone immediately, before the giver. Nothing is more chilling than assumed indifference.

There is a difference between an "At Home" day and an afternoon tea. You invite specially, either by letter or word of mouth, your friends to a tea; whilst if you have an "At Home" day any friend or acquaintance can call, without an invitation, and stay to tea with you.

A mistake often made by ladies when speaking of their husbands is to call them by their surnames. Speak of your husband by his first name. This is very indicative of real refinement of feeling; you should say "John" or, if desirous of great formality, "my husband;" but never use his surname unless talking to your inferiors or dependents.

When visiting a hostess on her day at home it is not necessary to rise when other visitors are leaving; that is the hostess's duty.

It is not polite to carry one's domestic grievances into society; one may talk about one's servants or household troubles to one's very intimate friend in the privacy of the boudoir, but not in the publicity of the drawing-room.

A hostess betrays that she is not much accustomed to society when she attempts to entertain her visitors by the production of albums, photographs, books, etc. Conversation alone is necessary.

An expression of sympathy in case of illness may lie verbally left with a servant. The better plan is to pencil kind inquiries on your card.

The letters R.S.V.P. are occasionally either written or printed on invitation cards at the left-hand corner of the bottom of the card. If an answer is requested an answer should be sent. R.S.V.P. signifies "Réponse s'il vous plaît," or "an answer is requested."

Afternoon calls should be made between three and six o'clock. A little latitude is given in the case of men and on "At Home" days. When the door is opened you must ask if the hostess is "at home," not "in." Do not be offended if you are told "Not at home," as in this case it simply conveys that Mrs. So-and-So is unable to see her friends.

May Superstitions.

THE very name "May" at once suggests one of the oldest superstitions connected with this month, as it was specially consecrated by the Romans to the service of Maia, the deity of the earth to whom they offered sacrifices of flowers. From this seem to be derived many of the May-day customs of later times; for example, the May-pole, the Queen of the May, morris or Moorish dances, and the custom of bringing round garlands, the sole survivor of the rest in most places. In the middle ages even kings and queens went forth in the early morning to gather in the may, and maidens supposed that if they stole the sparkling dew from flowers on the first of May, and with it bathed their faces, they would be beautiful till the May-day following. Strange irony on the difference "twixt love and marriage," the ancients esteemed the month of May favorable to the first, but of ill-omen for the latter! A few superstitions of the Celtic ancestors are still in vogue in Scotland and Ireland. May with them was consecrated to the worship of Baal, the sun-god, and was called Beltane, or la Baaltime. One curious survival of their ways is the following: "A girl sprinkles a pewter plate with flour, lays a worm in it, and after covering it for some time with a like plate, observes the track of the worm; if this be a letter, then that letter is the initial of her future husband." In the time of the Druids, it was believed that unless the fire on the family hearth was extinguished, and rekindled from the sacred altars on the first of May, the wrath of the sun-god would fall upon the family.

Many people in Scotland trace the objection to marriages in May to the wedding (in May, 1567) of Mary Queen of Scots to the Earl of Bothwell, which was the most unlucky marriage ever made. The following June the queen was a prisoner in Lochleven Castle, and was afterwards executed.

May is always present to the imagination as an emblem of freshness and sweetness. Milton says, "Hail! bounteous May! that dost inspire, mirth and youth and warm desire."

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Both Sexes
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The Prudential Insurance Company of America,
JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

HOME OFFICE Newark, N.J.

Things Worth Remembering.

SLANDER, like mud, dries and falls off.
He who gathers roses must not fear thorns.
To wait and be patient soothes many a pang.
All are not princes that ride with the king.
Correction is good when administered in season.

It takes a great deal of grace to be able to bear praise.

You will never have a friend if you must have one without failings.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.

There is no limit to the age at which a man may make a fool of himself.

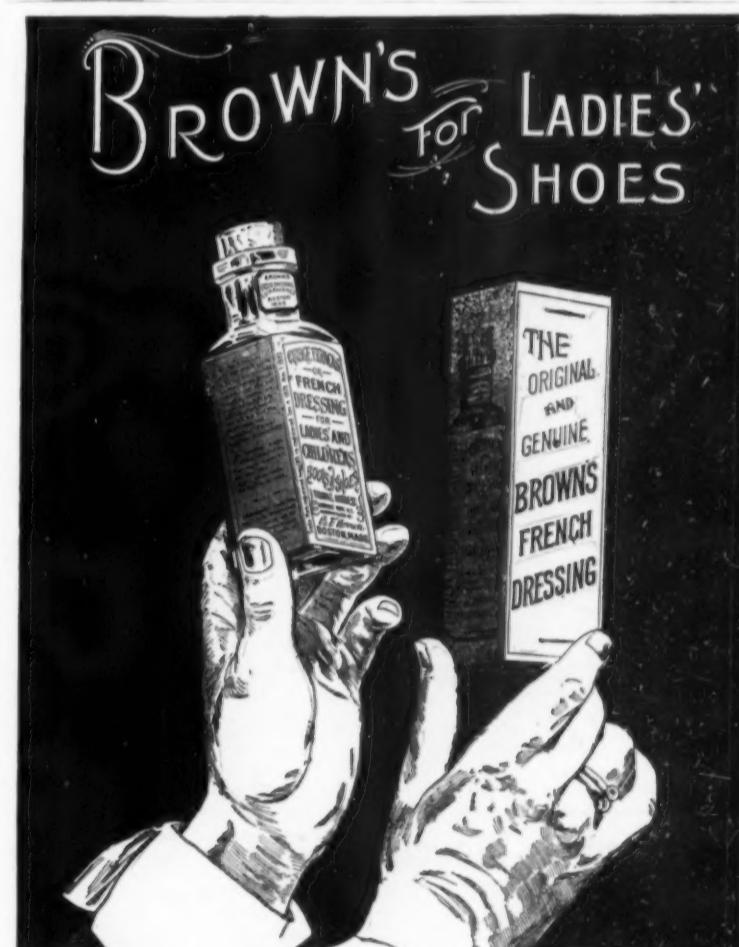
The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of those who pluck them.

A man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the business of others.

My Lady Disdain, my Lady Disdain
Of contumelious men.
As proud and as cold as in days of old,
The proudest and coldest queen.
With your chiselled face and your stately grace
Your tyranize over men;
And your beauty rare makes us all despair;
But your beauty will fade—
What then?

My Lady Disdain, My Lady Disdain
You're lovely, and gay, and young;
I agree, in sooth, there is nought like youth,
As poets have often sung;
But the years go by as the swallows fly
With softness beyond our ken,
You are radiant now with your white, sweet brou;
But the wrinkles will come—
What then?

My Lady Disdain, My Lady Disdain,
You've servants at call and beck,
And jewels rare gleam amidst your hair
And sparkle upon your neck;
You have wealth at hand that you may command
By dipping a golden pen,
And an income fine, that I wish was mine;
But your father will fail—
What then?

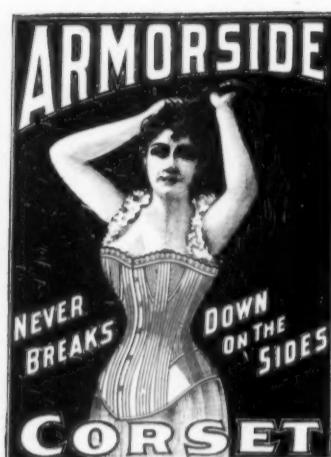


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Brown's Dressing has more to maintain than the many new preparations on the market. It has a record. It would not do to lower its standard after forty years of excellence. The selection of materials and the experience in manufacture make Brown's a most desirable article for economical ladies. Not only up to the times but safe for the shoes. You cannot afford to accept a substitute.

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Made in White, Drab and Black. If not in stock
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of
beauty"
is for
lovers



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OUR STORY PAGE

In Mid-Atlantic.

"LOOK here, sir," said the night-watchman, as he took a seat on a post at the end of the jetty and stowed a huge piece of tobacco in his cheek. "Man an' boy, I was at sea forty years ago I took on this job, but I can't say as ever I saw a real, downright ghost."

This was disappointing, and I said so. Previous experience of the power of Bill's vision had led me to expect something very different.

"Not but what I've known some queer things happen," said Bill, fixing his eyes on the Surrey side, and going off into a kind of trance. "Queer things."

"You heard that yarn old Cap'n Harris was telling the other day about the skipper he knew having a warning one night to alter his course, an' doing so, picked up five live men and three dead skeletons in an open boat?" he inquired. I nodded.

"The yarn in various forms is an old one," said I.

"It's all founded on something I told him once," said Bill.

"I don't wish to accuse Cap'n Harris of taking another man's true story an' spoiling it, said Bill; he's got a bad memory, that's all. 'Fust of all, he forgets he ever heard the yarn; secondly, he goes and spoils it."

I gave a sympathetic murmur. Harris was as truthful an old man as ever breathed, but his tales were terribly restricted by this circumstance, whereas Bill's were limited by nothing but his own imagination.

"It was about fifteen years ago now," began Bill, getting the quid into a bye-way of his cheek, where it would not impede his utterance. "I was A. B. on the 'Swallow,' a bark trading wherever we could pick up stuff. On this v'yge we was bound from London to Jamaica with a general cargo.

"The start of that v'yge was excellent. We was towed out of the St. Katherine's docks here, to the Nore, an' the tug left us to a stiff breeze which fairly raced us down Channel and out into the Atlantic. Everybody was saying what a fine v'yge we was having, an' what quick time we should make, an' the fust mate was in such a lovely temper that you might do anything with him a'most.

"We was about ten days out, an' still slipping along in this spanking way, when all of a sudden things changed. I was at the wheel with the second mate one night, when the skipper, whose name was Brown, came up from below in an uneasy sort o' fashion, and stood looking at us for some time without speaking. Then at last he sort o' makes up his mind, and sees he—

"Mr. McMillan, I've just had a most remarkable experience, an' I don't know what to do about it."

"Yes, sir?" says Mr. McMillan.

"Three times I've been woken up this night by something shouting in my ear" "Steer Nor'-Nor'-West," says the cap'n very solemnly, "Steer Nor'-Nor'-West," that's all it says. The first time I thought it was somebody got into my cabin skylarking, and I laid for 'em with a stick, but I've heard it three times, an' there's nothing there."

"It's a supernatural warning," says the second mate, who had a great-uncle once who had the second sight, and was the most unpopular man of his family, because he always knew what to expect, and laid his plans according.

"That's what I think," says the cap'n. "There's some shipwrecked fellow-creatures in distress."

"It's a vera grave responsibility," says Mr. McMillan. "I should just ca' up the fairest mate."

"Bill," says the cap'n, "just go down below, and tell Mr. Salmon I'd like a few words with him particular."

"Well, I went down below, and called up the fust mate, and as soon as I'd explained to him what he was wanted for, he went right off into a fit of outrageous bad language an' hit me. He came right up on deck in his pants an' socks. A most disrespectful way to come to the cap'n, but he was that hot and excited he didn't care what he did."

"Mr. Salmon," says the cap'n, gravely, "I've just had a most solemn warning, and I want to—

"I know," says the mate, gruffly.

"What! have you heard it too?" says the cap'n in surprise. "Three times?"

"I heard it from him," says the mate, pointing to me. "Nightmare, sir; nightmare."

"It was not nightmare, sir," says the cap'n, very huffy, "an' if I hear it again, I'm going to alter this ship's course."

"Well, the fust mate was in a hole. He wanted to call the skipper something which he knew wasn't discipline. I knew what it was, an' I knew if the mate didn't do something he'd be ill, he was that sort o' man, everything flew to his head. He walked away, and put his head over the side for a bit, an' at last, when he came back, he was, comparatively speaking, calm.

"You mustn't hear them words again, sir," says he; "don't go to sleep again to-night. Stay up, an' we'll have a hand o' cards, and in the morning you take a good stiff dose o' roobarb. Don't spoil one o' the best trips we've ever had for the sake of a pennyworth of roobarb," says he, pleading-like.

"Mr. Salmon," says the cap'n, very angry, "I shall not fly in the face o' Providence in any such way. I shall sleep as usual, an' as for your roobarb," says the cap'n, working himself up into a passion—"I'll dose the whole crew with it, from first mate to cabin-boy, if I have any impudence."

"Well, Mr. Salmon, who was getting very mad, stalks down below, followed by the cap'n, an' Mr. McMillan was that excited that he even started talking to me about it. Half an hour afterwards the cap'n comes running up on deck again.

"Mr. McMillan," says he, excitedly, "steer Nor'-Nor'-West until further orders. I've heard it again, an' this time it nearly split the drum of my ear."

"The ship's course was altered, an' after the old man was satisfied he went back to bed again, an' almost directly after eight bells went, an' I was relieved. I wasn't on deck when the fust mate came up, but those that were said he took it very calm. He didn't say a word."

"As soon as ever it was daylight the skipper was on deck with his glasses. He sent men up to the mast-head to keep a good look-out, an' he was dancing about like a cat on hot bricks all the morning.

"How long are we to go on this course, sir?" asks Mr. Salmon, about ten o'clock in the morning.

"I've not made up my mind, sir," says the cap'n, very steadily; but I could see he was looking a trifle foolish.

"At twelve o'clock in the day, the fust mate got a cough, and every time he coughed it seemed to act upon the skipper, and make him madder and madder. Now that it was broad daylight, Mr. McMillan didn't seem to be so creepy as the night before, an' I could see the cap'n was only waiting for the slightest excuse to get into our proper course again.

"That's a nasty, bad cough o' yours, Mr. Salmon," says he, eying the mate very hard.

"Yes, a nasty, irritating sort o' cough, sir," says the other; "it worries me a great deal. It's this going up Nor'ard what's sticking in my throat," says he.

"The cap'n give a gulp, and walked off, but he comes back in a minute, and, ses he—

"Mr. Salmon, I should think it a great pity to lose a valuable officer like yourself, even to do good to others. There's a hard ring about that cough I don't like, an' if you really think it's going up this bit North, why, I don't mind putting the ship in her course again."

"Well, the mate thanked him kindly, and he was just about to give the orders, when one o' the men who was at the mast-head suddenly shouts out—

"Ahoy! Small boat on the port bow!"

"The cap'n started as if he'd been shot, and ran up the rigging with his glasses. He came down again almost directly, and his face was all in a glow with pleasure and excitement.

"Mr. Salmon," says he, "here's a small boat with a lug sail in the middle o' the Atlantic, with one pore man lying in the bottom of her. What do you think o' my warning now?"

"The mate didn't say anything at first, but he took the glasses and had a look, an' when he came back anyone could see his opinion of the skipper had gone up miles and miles.

"It's a wonderful thing, sir," says he, "and one I'll remember all my life. It's evident that you've been picked out as a instrument to do this good work."

"I'd never heard the fust mate talk like that afore." He was as excited as anybody, and took the wheel himself, and put the ship's head for the boat, and as she came closer our boat was slung out, and me and the second mate and three other men dropped into her, an' pulled so as to meet the other.

"Never mind the boat; we don't want to bother with her," shouts out the cap'n, as we pulled away. "Save the man!"

"I'll say this for Mr. McMillan, he steered that boat beautifully, and we ran alongside o' the other as clever as possible. Two of us shipped our oars, and gripped her tight, and then we saw that she was just an ordinary boat, partly decked in, with the head and shoulders of a man showing in the opening, fast asleep, and snoring like thunder.

"Puir chap," says Mr. McMillan, standing up. "Look how wasted he is."

"He laid hold o' the man by the neck of his coat an' his belt, an', being a very powerful man, dragged him up and swung him into our boat, which was bobbing up and down, and grating against the side of the other. We let go then, an' the man we'd rescued opened his eyes as Mr. McMillan tumbled over one of the

thwarts with him, and, letting off a roar like a bull tried to jump back into his boat.

"Hold him," shouted the second mate.

"Hold him tight. He's mad, puir feller." By the way that man fought and yelled we thought the mate was right, too. He was a short, stiff chap, hard as iron, and he bit and kicked and swore for all he was worth, until, at last, we tripped him up and tumbled him into the bottom of the boat, and held him there with his head hanging back over a thwart.

"It's all right, my puir feller," says the second mate; "ye're in good hands ye're saved."

"What's your little game?" says the man; where's my boat—eh? Where's my boat?"

"He wriggled a bit and got his head up, and, when he saw it bowing along two or three hundred yards away, his temper got the better of him, and he swore that if Mr. McMillan didn't row after it he'd knife him.

"We can't bother about the boat," says the mate; "we've had enough bother to rescue you."

"Who the devil wanted you to rescue me?" bellowed the man. "I'll make you pay for this, you miserable swabs. If there's any law in Ameriky, you shall have it!"

"By this time we had got to the ship, which had shortened sail, and the cap'n was standing by the side, looking down upon the stranger with a big, kind smile which nearly sent him crazy.

"Welcome aboard, my pore feller," says he, holding out his hand as the chap got up the side.

"Are you the author of this outrage?" says the man, fiercely.

"I don't understand you," says the cap'n, very dignified, and drawing himself up.

"Did you send your chaps to sneak me out o' my boat while I was having forty winks?" roars the other.

"Surely," says the cap'n, "surely you didn't wish to be left to perish in that little craft. I had a supernatural warning to steer this course on purpose to pick you up, and this is your gratitude."

"Look here!" says the other. "My name's Cap'n Naskett, and I'm doing a record trip from New York to Liverpool in the smallest boat that has ever crossed the Atlantic, an' you go and bust everything with your cussed officiousness. If you think I'm going to be kidnapped just to fulfill your beastly warnings you've made a mistake. I'll have the law on you, that's what I'll do. Kidnapping's a punishable offense."

"What did you come here for, then?" says the cap'n.

"Come!" howls Cap'n Naskett. "Come! A feller sneaks up alongside o' me with a boat-load of street-sweepings dressed as sailors, and snaps me up while I'm asleep, and you ask me what I come for. Look here. You clap on all sail and catch that boat o' mine, and put me back, and I'll call it quits. If you don't, I'll bring a law-suit agin you and make you the laughingstock o' two continents into the bargain."

"Well, to make the best of a bad bargain, the cap'n sailed after the cussed little boat, and Mr. Salmon, who thought more than enough time had been lost already, fell foul o' Cap'n Naskett. They was both pretty talkers, and the way they went on was an education for every seafarman afloat. Every man aboard got as near as they durst to listen to them; but I must say Cap'n Naskett had the best of it. He was a sarkastic man, and pretended to think the ship was fitted out just to pick up shipwrecked people, an' he also pretended to think we was castaways what had been saved by it. He said o' course anybody could see at a glance we wasn't seafarers, an' he supposed Mr. Salmon was a butcher what had been carried out to sea, while paddling at Margate to strengthen his ankles. He said a lot more o' this sort o' thing, and all this time we was chasing his miserable little boat, an' he was admiring the way she sailed, while the fust mate was answering his reflexions, an' I'm sure that not even our skipper was more pleased than Mr. Salmon when we caught it at last and shoved him back. He was ungrateful up to the last, an' just before leaving the ship, actually went up to Cap'n Brown and advised him to shut his eyes an' turn round three times and catch what he could."

"I never saw the skipper so upset afore; but I heard him tell Mr. McMillan that night that if he ever went out of his way again after a craft it would only be to run it down. Even when he had to steer Nor'-Nor'-West after that in the way o' business, he didn't like it, an' he was about the most cruelly disappointed man you ever saw when he heard afterwards that Cap'n Naskett got safe to Liverpool."

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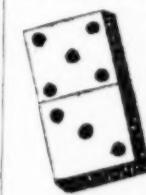
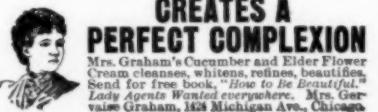


Fig. 1.

"Needles and pins, needles and pins. When a man marries his trouble begins."

I ALWAYS consider that the writer of these lines was a most unjust person. I can quite understand that with a nice little wife to sew buttons on, etc., a man's more intimate acquaintance with "needles and pins" would commence; but as Chevalier would so graphically express my meaning, "It's the nasty way 'e sez it!"

Needles and pins are, however, most valuable in their proper places; but so many of my fair sisters have a way of leaving them about, and pinning themselves all over with them—that proving conclusively they can't manage without them; so I am giving you this month some sketches of pretty pincushions easily made, and just suitable for either carrying in the pocket or for keeping in a work-basket.

The "Domino" comes first, in No. 1. This one is so easily made, and, to my mind, quite the nicest thing of the kind I have seen. A thoughtful lady made me one, and I would not be without it in my pocket for the world, so useful do I find it.

You will require two pieces of cardboard, three inches long and one and a half inches wide. These you must cover neatly, one with black satin and the other with white satin (silk will do if you have not the satin by you). Next take a long strip of satin, or satin ribbon, a quarter of an inch wide, and seam the pieces of cardboard to the edges of the ribbon, leaving a small piece

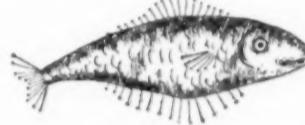


Fig. 4.

open through which to put the bran stuffing. You fill it up, and then finish off the seaming neatly, and the pincushion only requires its ornamentation.

First draw a pencil line straight across the middle of the white satin; then you make three little round pencil marks on one side, and five on the other, to represent the eight in dominoes, and when you have finished making the outlines, take a little vermilion oil color and paint them, leaving it to dry thoroughly before putting the pin cushion away.

In No. 2 we will next manipulate the "Diamond." This is a very simply made affair, and one that can be managed by any of the little ones who wish to make a present for grannie on her birthday, or for nurse, maybe; and as they generally come to "mother" for materials and directions, I am sure she will be glad to have them at hand.

Two pieces of cardboard, cut in the shape of a diamond—the length from point to point, endways, should be three inches. Cover these neatly with silk or satin, in two contrasting colors, say gold one side and brown the other, or black and pink look very well. The two sides must be seamed together; but no stuffing is needed for this, unless it is made much larger. If the latter is desired you would put a side piece, as in a domino, and a pretty bow of ribbon at the end is an improvement, as the larger one would not be intended for the pocket.

No. 3 is the "Heart" shape. This is made in exactly the same manner as the diamond—two pieces being cut out in cardboard, covered with silk and seamed together.

We have the "Fish" in No. 4. This is far more elaborate, and a most charming addition either to a lady's work-basket, or—where I was so charmed with it—on a spare room dressing-table. It was nine inches long, and made in white satin with lovely silver sequins for scales. Cut out your fish to the length required. If for a work-basket, three inches is ample; but if for a dressing table, nine or ten inches in length will not be too large. Use very thin cardboard for this design, as it requires a card that will bend slightly.

Pale sea-green silk is quite lovely when used for this cushion, and the green iridescent sequins, which you can purchase so very cheaply now, should be used to form the scales; these are best sewn on to the silk after it has covered the card. Use coarse crewel silk to outline the eyes and mouth, and then cut a piece of wadding, about an eighth of an inch smaller than the fish, and lay this between the sides before you sew them together; it will give a rounded effect and greatly add to the appearance of your piscatorial pin-cushion. Stitch the sides and tail with pins and you have finished.

No. 5 is called the "Star," and there is considerably more work in it than one would imagine at the first glance, though on a closer

Fancy Work Department.

Needles and Pins.

inspection you will observe it consists of no less than twelve pieces of diamond-shaped card, each covered separately with silk. You will require two colors for this; two shades of pink are very pretty, or two shades of blue. The diamonds must be cut an inch and a half long, and six pieces must be seamed together to form the front, and the same number for the back; a small piece of wadding in the centre of the two must be added just to give a little fulness to the middle before they are finally sewn together. This looks well, too, made after the manner of crazy patchwork, and each diamond formed of a contrasting color.

In No. 6 we will turn our attention to a receptacle for needles, as well as for pins. This is in the shape of a pair of bellows.

Two visiting cards (ladies') must be pressed into the service this time, also some very fine white flannel and a bodkin, which we shall require for the nose of our bellows. Care must be taken in cutting out the shape, as the piece of card forming the handle is so easily broken off. Some may prefer to make the handle of a small pair of scissors, elastic being sewn inside to hold the blades of the scissors firm, and only the handle being visible. When the cards are cut out and covered with silk on both sides they are only held together at the end by a few buttonhole stitches round the nose. The flannel is cut into leaves the right shape for the inside, the bodkin inserted, and pins are inserted all round the edge. This style of pincushion is only suitable for the work-basket, and could not be carried in the pocket, as could most of the others I have mentioned.



Fig. 2.

E. M. HORSFALL.

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Answers to Correspondents.

The editor will be glad to answer all questions put to her by the readers of this magazine. This column is open to the discussion of domestic problems, as well as the intricacies of the sewing room. Questions of etiquette, details of table service, house decoration, care of the nursery, and the management of servants will all receive attention. Address all letters to the editor, 142-144-146 West 14th St., N. Y. City.

CLEMENTINE.—You can purchase "The Heavenly Twins," by Mme. Sarah Grand, at any book store. I think it comes in both paper and cloth editions.

FORTUNA, HUMBOLDT CO., CAL.—A girl twelve years of age should have her skirts made to reach to about midway between the knee and the top of the boots.

MRS. J. B. S., PACKERTOWN, IND.—Some dressmakers do face bicycle skirts with the material you mention, but in my opinion, a piece of tailors' canvas about six inches deep is greatly to be preferred for this purpose, as it will certainly stand harder wear. In McCall Pattern No. 4304 you will find a very stylish model for bicycle leggings.

MRS. S. R. VANE, TOPEKA, KAN.—The newest shirt waists are made with detachable collars. A remarkably stylish and serviceable waist would be of grass linen with white collar and cuffs. Persian lains, Dresden figured Swiss, percales, chambrays and cheviots will all be greatly used for this purpose.

LUELLA, WARRENTON, VA.—When two maids are kept, it is customary for the cook to attend to the washing while the waitress assists with the ironing, but of course, every housewife apportions the work according to her own convenience.

SUBSCRIBER, VIENNA, GA.—1. There is no especial style in perfumes at the present moment. Almost everybody has some one favorite scent, which provided it is of good quality and not too powerful, is sure to be in good taste. 2. Send to Oliver Ditson & Co., or any large music house and they will probably mail you a list of their latest productions.

Fig. 6. 3. Your butter-colored in ertion will make the most stylish of trimmings. Use it by all means. 4. Read the article "For Prospective Brides" in the present number. White satin is still the most popular fabric for bridal gowns and it may be appropriately trimmed with chiffon, lace or tulle. 5. See answer given to "Reader" in our April number.

Choice Sheet Music

The following is a list of the best sheet music publications recently published. Each one is a gem. Every musician who desires to keep in touch with the best modern music should order from this list.

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OUR PRACTICAL PACE



THE MODERN SONG OF THE SHIRT

(With Apologies to Hood.)

With fingers weary and worn,
In a little five-room flat,
A woman sat with eyelids red
Trying to trim a hat.
Rip, turn, twist,
Then give it a spitfire flit,
While beside her lies, like a ghostly thing,
Her husband's buttonless shirt.
O girls, with brothers dear,
O girls, who hope to be wives,
Remember that shirts with buttons on
Are the dream of men's hard lives.
Rip, turn, twist,
Till your hands are weary and red
But don't neglect the buttons
If you ever expect to wed.

ABOUT COLD POTATOES.

Some New Recipes.

HOW seldom one sees this favorite vegetable warmed up nicely for breakfast. And yet it is a dish rarely passed by when some economical cook includes it in her menu.

When the breakfast hour is an early one the cook would do well to prepare her breakfast dishes over night, and any of these recipes for potatoes can be got ready the day previously with advantage.

Potato Rissoles.—(Ingredients): Some cold potatoes, half the quantity minced cold meat, a teaspoonful chopped parsley, one small onion, two eggs, pepper and salt, bread-crumbs.

Mode: Mash the remains of any cold potatoes, mix them with half their weight in cold meat, minced very finely, pepper and salt, mince also the onion and parsley, and add to the potatoes. Beat up an egg and add that to the mixture. Make into rissoles. Beat up the other egg, dip the rissoles into it, roll in the bread-crumbs, and fry in lard until a golden brown.

Curried Potatoes.—(Ingredients): One onion, one tablespoonful curry powder, one apple, one lump of sugar, one ounce butter, salt.

Mode: Slice the onion and apple, and fry in the butter gently till both are thoroughly cooked, then add the curry powder and the sugar and salt; fry for five minutes, next pour in a breakfastful of stock and let it simmer half an hour. Thicken with heaped teaspoonful of flour, put in the cold potatoes, allow them time to get hot through, and serve.

Maître d'Hotel Sauce for Potatoes.—(Ingredients): One teaspoonful chopped parsley, one ounce butter, pepper and salt, one ounce flour, one cupful of stock, some cold potatoes.

Mode: Put the butter into a saucepan, let it melt, stir in the flour, pepper and salt, and then add the stock by degrees. Incorporate it well with a wooden spoon, add the parsley, slice the cold potatoes, let them get thoroughly hot, and serve.

Fried Potatoes.—(Ingredients): Cold potatoes, pepper and salt, a little lard, chopped parsley.

Mode: Melt the lard in a frying-pan, put in the potatoes thoroughly mashed, add pepper, salt, and parsley, and fry till nicely browned. Stir with a fork to prevent burning. These are very nice served with bacon or sausages.

Potato Mountain.—(Ingredients): Onions, pepper, cold potatoes, salt.

Mode: Boil two onions till tender, then chop them nicely and add cold potatoes mashed fine, pepper and salt. Butter a pan, press the mixture into it, and set the pan in the oven for five minutes. Then turn the mould carefully out into a small dish and set it in the oven to brown. Serve in the dish in which it is browned.

YOUNG Calleigh is always putting his foot in it. He danced three times the other evening with the girl with whom he is particularly smitten, and then positively asked her for the next. "No, really, I can't; but I'll introduce you to the prettiest girl in the room," said his partner. "But I don't want to dance with the prettiest girl in the room," said Calleigh, pettishly. "I want to dance with *you!*" And now they don't speak.

To Improve the Neck and Throat.

AN admirable exercise for expanding the chest and filling out the hollows of neck and throat is to rise upon the tips of the toes at the moment of inhalation and hold the breath, throwing it forcibly against the muscles of throat and neck, while you can count fifteen; then exhale forcibly and come down upon the heels. Repeat ten times night and morning when there are no constricting bands about the body.

These exercises are no modern discovery. Thirteen hundred years B.C. the people of India practised full, deep breathing at regular intervals, daily, using it as a healing remedy for disease; and it was no secret to the old Greek and Roman physicians, who also prescribed lung gymnastics as curative means. A severe cold can be greatly relieved and quickly cured by conscious breathing; and if taken in the first stages, as soon as the usual symptoms of a cold are felt, it can be thrown off in a half-hour's time. Many cases of headache, especially when accompanied by nausea and congestion, are quickly relieved; and phthisis, when taken in the incipient stages, can always be greatly alleviated, and is often cured, by this simple means.

HOW TO RENOVATE CURTAINS.

Timely Hints for Cleansing Discolored or Soiled Lace Hangings.

THE proper way to have lace curtains cleansed, and at the same time preserve them, is to have the curtains thoroughly washed and rinsed, then starched and ironed. Only good starch should be used, to which a little borax should be added. They should not be stiffened more than is necessary.

The removal of dirt is the first thing to be considered in the treatment of hangings. Great care should be taken to remove all iron rust or mould stains with oxalic acid before the curtains are wet. The curtains should be placed in cold water to soak about twelve hours, and should then be squeezed out and placed in a fresh lot of water for some hours, repeating this until no more dirt comes out. They should then be thoroughly washed in warm water with plenty of soap. After washing it improves the looks of the curtains to boil them. They should then be passed through blued water to avoid the yellow appearance, and afterwards dried out of doors in the bright sun.

After the curtains are dried they should be starched, using raw starch if they are to be ironed, and cooked starch if they are to be dried in a frame or pinned to the floor. If the curtains are to be ironed they must be rolled in a clean cloth for some hours, and if they are to be dried by pinning out flat they should be pinned to a sheet and pulled out evenly, so that the pattern and shape appear all right. Ironing should always be done on a board of such length that the full width of the curtain can be ironed at once. Moderately hot irons only should be used, and the curtains should be kept square as the work proceeds. After they have been ironed, the frills, if there are any, should then be attended to.

To remove iron-mould or rust, the best way is to stretch the spots over a bowl and moisten with salts of lemon until the spots disappear. Then the soiled part should be thoroughly rinsed in warm water to remove the acid.

Mildew can be removed by rubbing the spot with common salt and afterwards sprinkling with powdered chalk, and then moistening with cold water. After this the article should be dried in the open air and then rinsed. If the spots still show, this process must be repeated until they are removed. MARY WHITE.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

House-cloths.—Dusters, towels, house-cloths in general, should be made of a good size. Very often they are required for wrapping up, or covering some article or other, and cannot be made serviceable by reason of their being a few inches short of the size required.

To Renew Faded Oilcloth.—Dissolve half an ounce of beeswax in a claret-glass of turpentine, rub it lightly over the surface, and polish with a dry cloth. Oilcloth prepared in this way makes an excellent dancing floor, sprinkled with French chalk.

Fireproof Paper.—To make paper less inflammable, soak it in strong alum and water. Dry and repeat the process. The paper will then be fireproof. This is an excellent plan to pursue with a newspaper which is used as a blower to a slow fire.

To Clean Sponges.—If the soap is not removed daily from sponges, they are apt to become slimy. To make them clean again, dissolve one-quarter ounce of borax in tepid water, and let the sponge soak in it for over an hour. Then squeeze out in clean water, and they will be soft and pleasant to use again.

Teething Children. may be relieved from convulsions by being immersed in a warm bath with cold cloths on their heads.

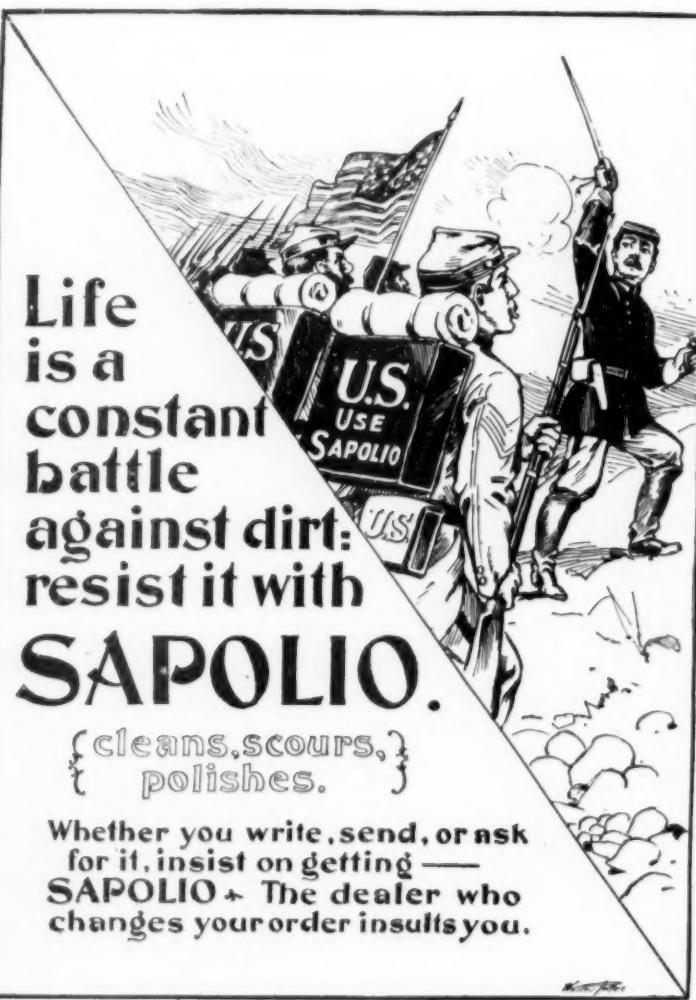
To Remove Stains on Silk.—Where silk or other glazed fabric has been "stained" with water or mildew, rub the surface with a clean, soft, silk handkerchief, and then with some well-polished hard surface, such as a glass paper-weight or heavy sad-iron. Should the damage resist these mild remedial measures, dip a piece of flannel in pure alcohol, dilute with water, and rub the stain. Then quickly turn over the silk, protect it with a damp cloth, and iron.

To Clean White Chamois Gloves.—Make a leather with Castile soap and warm water, in which you have put a spoonful of ammonia to each quart. When the water is tepid, put the gloves in it; let them soak for a quarter of an hour, then press them in your hands, but do not wring them. Rinse in fresh cold water with a little ammonia added. Press the gloves in a towel. Dry in the open air, after previously blowing to puff them out.

Possessors of happy homes may be interested to know that of the 1,450 millions or so of human beings, only about 500 millions have more or less completely furnished homes, while 700 millions live in huts and caves, practically without furniture, and about 250 millions are still savage, barbarous, and homeless.

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